

County Borough



of Blackburn.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Health of Blackburn

For the Year 1935.

BY

V. T. THIERENS, M.B., Ch.B. (L'pool), D.P.H. (Cambridge),

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CORPORATION ISOLATION HOSPITALS

AND MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

BLACKBURN.

THOMAS BRIGGS (BLACKBURN) LTD., 73 NORTHGATE.

County Borough



of Blackburn.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Health of Blackburn

For the Year 1935.

BY

V. T. THIERENS, M.B., Ch.B. (L'pool), D.P.H. (Cambridge),

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CORPORATION ISOLATION HOSPITALS

AND MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

BLACKBURN

THOMAS BRIGGS (BLACKBURN) LTD., 73 NORTHGATE.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Abattoir	67-74	Maternity Hospital.....	150
Ambulance Facilities.....	31	Marriages	17
Ante-Natal Care.....	146	Maternity Homes	171
Anti-Toxin, Diphtheria.....	94	Measles	95
Ash Receptacles.....	46	Meat Inspection	67-74
Anthrax	66, 96	Mental Defectives	177
Bacteriological and Pathological		Merchandise Marks Act.....	79
Examinations	108, 177	Meteorology.....	190
Baths	47	Midwives' Acts	147
Births	17	Milk, Tuberculous	61, 66
Blind, Care of the	179	Milk (Mothers and Children Order)...	169
Canal Boats.....	45	Milk	59-65
Cancer	24 to 27	Mortality in Connection with Child-	
Cattle Market.....	67	birth	152 156
Census	14, 15	Natural Increase in Population	17
Cost of Public Health Department...	16	Neo-Natal Mortality	157
Climate.....	180	Notification of Births Acts	157
Cleansing Station	109	Notification of Infectious	
Closet Accommodation.....	46	Diseases.....	84-89, 118
Clinics	11	Nurses, District	178
Common Lodging-houses	44	Nursing Homes, Registration	171
Contagious Diseases of Animals		Offensive Trades.....	45
Acts	65-67	Ophthalmia of the Newly-born	163
Conversions	46	Occupational Statistics ...	27-30
Children (Boarded Out).....	172	Overcrowding.....	39-43
Crippling	116	Parasitic Mange	66
Dairies	58	Poor Relief	31-33
Deaths	23	Population	16
Dental Work	117, 166	Pregnancy, Deaths due to	152 156
Diarrhoea	96	Premature Births	158
Diphtheria	92 to 95, 102-105	Puerperal Sepsis	151
Disinfection	109	Queen's Park Hospital	30, 107
Education on Health	178	Refuse, Collection of	46
Encephalitis Lethargica	96	Royal Infirmary	31, 107, 134
Enteric Fever	95, 106	Sanatorium	115, 122 - 130
Factory and Workshops Acts.....	50, 51	Sanitary Work, Details of	36-56
Farms	58	Scarlet Fever	90-91, 99-102
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act ...	79	Scavenging	47
Food and Drugs Acts	75-81	Sewers	46
Food	58-81	Shell Fish	80
Food, Preparing Places	65	Slaughter-houses	67-74
Foot and Mouth Disease	65	Smoke Nuisance.....	82
Hospital for Infectious Diseases.....		Staff	9
	97-108	Still-Births	157
Hospital Accommodation	30, 97	Swimming Pools.....	47
Hospital, Maternity	150	Tents and Vans	44
Housing	37-44	Tuberculosis	112-131
Houses Let in Lodgings.....	44	Tuberculosis Dispensary.....	113-120, 121
Home Nursing	178	Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.....	117, 176
Ice Cream	80	Vaccination	97
Illegitimate Children.....	170	Vans	44
Infant Consultations	163-166	Venereal Diseases	134 to 144
Infantile Mortality..	158 to 162	Veterinary Inspector's Report ...	58-74
Infectious Diseases	84-109	Vital Statistics	13, 33
Infant Welfare Visitors' Work	167	Ward Statistics	18, 19
Lavatory Accommodation.....	46	Water	36
Local Government Act	177	Whooping Cough	95
Maternity and Child Welfare ...	146 to 173	Workshops	51

Health Committee.

THE MAYOR (WILLIAM COUPE, Esq.).

ALDERMAN F. J. GREEVES, J.P., L.R.C.P., CHAIRMAN.

ALDERMEN—

CRITCHLEY, FRYARS, HOLDEN (VICE-CHAIRMAN), AND GRIMSHAW.

COUNCILLORS--

CAMPBELL	HORNE	MATHERS-SMETHURST
CARMICHAEL	MOTTERSHEAD	TAYLOR, J. T.
CASWELL	RILEY	TAYLOR, J. W.
DOWDALL	ROGERSON	WHITEHEAD
EDDIE	SHORROCK	DAVIES

With the Addition of the following :—

FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE PURPOSES :

MESDAMES CAMPBELL, J. COTTON, HOLMES, W. TATTERSALL, B.Sc.,
STEPHENSON, WALSH, AND MISS HOWARD.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health—

V. T. THIERENS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer—

I. M. McLACHLAN, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (Resigned, October, 1935).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health—

E. D. IRVINE, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

DOROTHEA I. BAIRD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JOHN B. TILLEY, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (Commenced 11/11/35).

Dental Surgeons—

H. YATES, L.D.S.

A. E. B. NOBLE, L.D.S.

G. WILLIAMSON, L.D.S. (Commenced 1/1/35).

Part Time Medical Officers—

W. BRIGGS, M.B., B.S. (Orthopaedic Surgeon).

R. Y. AITKEN, F.R.C.S. (Puerperal Fever Consultant).

J. M. WISHART, F.R.C.S.E. (Oculist and Laryngologist).

W. CRAN DUTHIE, M.B., C.M. (M.O. i/c Male Venereal Diseases Clinic).

J. A. SELLARS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Radiologist).

Pathologists—

Pathological work is carried out by the Pathologists at the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary and the Manchester and Liverpool Public Health Laboratories.

District Medical Officers—

D. O'DRISCOLL, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

C. M. BRADLEY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

G. B. MESSENGER, L.M.S.S.A. (Died, February, 1935).

H. SOUTHWORTH, M.B., Ch.B.

Public Vaccinators—

D. O'DRISCOLL, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

C. M. BRADLEY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

G. B. MESSENGER, L.M.S.S.A. (Died, February, 1935).

G. A. FLEMING, M.B., Ch.B.

D. KELLEHER, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

J. B. LEIGH, M.B., Ch.B.

H. SOUTHWORTH, M.B., Ch.B.

Vaccination Officer—

G. G. DICKINSON.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority—Continued

Public Analyst—

W. H. ROBERTS, M.Sc., F.I.C.

Veterinary Inspector and Chief Meat Inspector—

E. J. BURNDRED, M.C., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.

*H. KENYON, Chief District Sanitary Inspector.

*W. H. GOODMAN, Assistant Meat Inspector.

*H. W. FOWLER, Special Inspector for Food and Drugs, etc.

District Inspectors—

*J. W. MARGINSON. *W. WALNE. *J. A. SHAW.

*C. AINSWORTH (Commenced 1/6/'35). *W. PARKER (Commenced 14/11/'35)

Lady Health Visitors—

§†*Miss LOWE. §*Miss STANANOUGHT. §††Miss BELL.

§††*Miss THOMPSON. ††§Miss SUDWORTH.

§††Miss FRANKS. §††Miss JONES.

Matron, Corporation Hospital—§††Miss CRITCHLEY.

Matron, Springfield Maternity Home—§††Miss HUGHES.

Tuberculosis Nurse—§††Miss WILLIAMS.

Chief Clerk—THOMAS FOWLER.

Clerks—

§H. WALSH. *J. R. MARSDEN. Miss E. COMBERBACH. Miss C. HAWORTH
J. MATHER. §H. ROTHWELL. F. BRIGGS. J. M. BELL (Commenced 10/7/'35).

Disinfectors—

F. HOLDEN. J. SLEVIN.

*Holders of Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

†Certificated Midwives.

‡Trained Nurses.

§A contribution to the salaries of these Officers is made from Exchequer grants.

CLINICS.

NAME.	PURPOSE.	WHERE HELD.	TIMES.
Inspection Clinic.	Special Examination of Cases Referred by Teachers, School Attendance Officers and School Nurses.	68, Victoria Street.	Wednesdays, 2 p.m. Saturdays, 9-30 a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic.	Prescription of Spectacles.	68, Victoria Street.	Mondays, 1-30 p.m. Fridays, 1-30 p.m.
Dental Clinic.	Dental Treatment.	"	Every week-day by appointment.
Minor Ailments Clinic.	Treatment of Minor Ailments, Diseases of Skin, etc.	68, Victoria Street.	Every week day, at 8-45 a.m.
"	"	All Saints' School, Bolton Road.	Mondays to Fridays at 2-0 p.m.; Saturdays, 9-0 a.m.
Cleansing Station	Treatment of Scabies and Cloansing of Verminous Cases.	Throstlo Street.	Tuesdays and Thursdays (by appointment).
Throat Clinic.	Operative Treatment of Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils.	Blackburn and East Lanes. R. Infirmary.	Arranged as required.
"	" (In-Patients).	Queen's Park Hospital.	Arranged as required.
Remedial Exercisos. Tuberculosis Clinic.	Treatment of Deformities. Diagnosis and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	68, Victoria Street. Dispensary, Duke Street.	Every week-day (by appointment). Every week-day (except Thursday), at 2 p.m. Tuesday, 7-0 p.m.
Orthopædic Clinic.	Supervision of Cripples, etc.	68, Victoria Street.	Third Friday in each month at 4-0 p.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	Child Welfare.	Bent Street School.	Monday, 2-0 p.m.
	"	Kendal St. School.	Monday, 2-0 p.m.
	"	Hozier St. School.	Tuesday, 2-0 p.m.
	"	Cornelian St. Institute.	Tuesday, 2-0 p.m.
	"	All Saints' Sch. Bolton Road.	Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.
	"	Hozier St. School.	Thursday, 2-0 p.m.
	"	Kendal St. School.	Thursday, 2-0 p.m.
	"	Griffin Parochial Hall	Friday, 2-0 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic.		68, Victoria Street.	Wednesday and Friday, at 10-0 a.m.
Special Ante-Natal Clinic.	(V.D.)	"	Tuesday, 10-0 a.m.
Strabismus Clinic.	Correction of Squint in infants under school age.	"	By special appointment.
Vonereal Diseases Clinics.	(V.D.)	Royal Infirmary.	Men : Tuesday, 5-30 p.m. Friday, 6-0 p.m. Women : Monday, 5-30 p.m. Thursday, 6 p.m.
Ultra-Violet Light Clinic	Artificial Light Treatment.	Corporation Hospital.	Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays & Fridays, 2 p.m.
"	"	68, Victoria St.	Every week-day by appointment.
X-Ray Clinic.	X-Ray Examinations.	"	By appointment.
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.	Prevontion of Diphtheria.	68, Victoria Street.	Monday, 10-0 a.m. Monday, 4-30 p.m. Thursday, 10-0 a.m.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,

BLACKBURN,

May, 1936.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report upon the Health of Blackburn for 1935, which has been compiled on lines indicated by the Ministry of Health.

I would take this opportunity of thanking all members of the Health Department Staff for the zeal and loyalty which they have, one and all, displayed during the year.

It is once again a privilege to express to the members of the Health Committee my appreciation of the sympathy and interest which they have displayed in the work of this Department.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. T. THIERENS.

PART I.

Vital Statistics
and
Social Conditions.

CENSUS, 1931.

TABLE 1.

WARDS	Acreage (Land and Inland Water)	TOTAL POPULATION.				PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS.				
		1921	1931			Private Families	Population in Private Families	Structurally Occupied Dwellings	Rooms Occupied	Persons per Room
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females					
BLACKBURN	7653	126922	122697	56238	66459	33815	117746	32696	144055	0.82
PARK	651	9479	9052	4084	4968	2353	8418	2321	9928	0.85
ST. ANDREW'S	1146	10930	10783	4983	5800	3062	10666	2975	12739	0.84
ST. JOHN'S	101	7186	6520	2979	3541	1835	6310	1790	8001	0.79
ST. LUKE'S	168	7572	7333	3412	3921	2023	7222	1962	7917	0.91
ST. MARK'S	403	10427	9979	4467	5512	2752	9807	2703	12506	0.78
ST. MARY'S	174	5525	5147	2474	2673	1295	4564	1138	4882	0.93
ST. MATTHEW'S	107	9321	8561	3977	4584	2341	8328	2323	9584	0.87
ST. MICHAEL'S	623	8975	8580	3986	4594	2541	8511	2472	10691	0.80
ST. PAUL'S	123	9771	8929	4014	4915	2566	8780	2442	10770	0.82
ST. PETER'S	133	6719	6213	2932	3281	1612	5754	1454	6336	0.91
ST. SILAS'S	985	9009	9108	3911	5197	2693	8793	2609	14202	0.62
ST. STEPHEN'S	1171	11076	13215	6115	7100	3756	13074	3662	15795	0.83
ST. THOMAS'S	1718	12068	11255	5241	6014	2746	9793	2692	11925	0.82
TRINITY	150	8864	8022	3663	4359	2240	7726	2153	8779	0.88

VITAL STATISTICS.

	1935
Area (in Aeres)	8,080
Population (Census, 1931)	122,697
„ (Estimated middle of 1935) ..	118,200
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)	32,696
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931) ..	33,815
Rateable Value	£713,014
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	£2,714
Rate in the £ (excluding Water) 1934-1935 ..	12/6†
Gross Expenditure on Health Social Services ..	£52,504
Income on Health Social Services	£16,623‡
Net Expenditure on Health Social Services ..	£35,881

† Subject to 2½% discount for early payment, making a net rate of 12/2.25d.

‡ This sum does not include any money received through the Block Grant.

Live Births	{ Legitimate ... 1363 } M. 753	} Birth Rate	12.0
	{ Illegitimate ... 56 } F. 666		

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth, from—

Sepsis	2	{ 1.34 }	} per 1,000
Other Causes	5	{ 3.37 }	

Still Births 64

Rate per 1,000 total births 43.1

Deaths	{ M. 886 } 1725	} Death Rate	14.5
	{ F. 839 }		

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions ... 48.4

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate	61.6
Illegitimate	107.1

Deaths rate from Measles (all ages) 0.07

„ Whooping Cough (all ages) 0.05

„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age) 3.52
(Per 1,000 births).

Births :—The births registered were 1,419, of which 56 were illegitimate. The total male births were 753, and female 666. The birth rate was 12·0 per 1,000, compared with 14·7 for England and Wales, and 14·8 for the 121 great towns.

TABLE 2.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>	<i>Death Rate.</i>	<i>Natural Increase</i> <i>1,000 Population.</i>
1921	19·5	12·7	6·8
1922	16·8	14·2	2·6
1923	16·2	13·4	2·8
1924	15·3	14·0	1·3
1925	14·9	13·9	1·0
1926	14·0	12·9	1·1
1927	13·7	14·9	—1·3
1928	13·8	12·2	1·5
1929	12·4	14·9	—2·5
1930	12·7	12·8	—0·08
1931	12·4	12·8	—1·7
1932	12·6	12·6	0·008
1933	12·0	14·4	—2·4
1934	12·0	13·1	—1·1
1935	12·0	14·5	—2·5

The death rate of Blackburn males was 16·3, and of females 13·0 per 1,000 living of each sex.

Marriages.—There were 1,058 marriages solemnized during the year as follows : Established Churches, 450 ; other places of worship, 388 ; Register Office, 220.

TABLE 3.

WARD DEATH RATES IN RELATION TO PERSONS PER ACRE
AND ROOM SPACE.

1931 CENSUS.

Ward.	Death Rate.	Persons per Acre.	Rooms per Person.
St. Stephen's	13·6	11·2	1·19
Trinity	13·7	53·4	1·09
St. Michael's	13·0	13·7	1·24
St. John's	14·5	64·5	1·22
St. Silas'	14·4	9·2	1·55
St. Paul's	16·0	72·5	1·20
St. Peter's	16·2	46·7	1·01
St. Mary's	17·7	29·5	0·94
St. Matthew's	15·5	81·0	1·11
St. Thomas's	14·3	6·4	1·06
Park	14·3	13·9	1·09
St. Luke's	15·4	43·6	1·08
St. Mark's	15·0	24·7	1·25
St. Andrew's	12·9	9·4	1·09

TABLE 4.

DEATH RATES IN WARDS FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS.

Ward.	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Av. for 6 Years
St. Stephen's ..	16·0	17·1	12·1	12·0	12·1	13·6	13·8
Trinity	12·5	13·9	13·1	12·8	12·3	13·7	13·0
St. Michael's ..	7·8	12·1	12·5	13·6	14·6	13·0	12·3
St. John's	13·4	12·0	14·6	17·0	12·7	14·5	14·0
St. Silas's	13·0	14·9	13·0	14·5	11·7	14·4	13·6
St. Paul's	13·7	14·8	12·7	16·0	13·7	16·0	14·5
St. Peter's	13·1	15·5	15·3	14·4	12·3	16·2	14·5
St. Mary's	19·0	16·6	12·4	15·4	17·6	17·7	16·4
St. Matthew's ..	11·9	13·3	12·6	15·8	14·2	15·5	13·9
St. Thomas's ..	12·4	12·3	11·9	14·1	12·2	14·3	12·9
Park	12·9	12·9	12·3	16·1	12·0	14·3	13·4
St. Luke's	11·6	14·6	11·7	14·0	15·3	15·4	13·8
St. Mark's	10·9	12·5	11·2	14·5	13·7	15·0	12·9
St. Andrew's ..	12·6	15·0	12·4	14·0	12·3	12·9	13·2
Borough	12·8	14·1	12·6	14·4	13·1	14·5	13·6

TABLE 5.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1935.

WARDS	Popula- tion	Births	Deaths	Birth- Rate	Death- Rate	Deaths under one year per 1000 Births	Death- rate from six Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea	Death- rate from Diarrhoea	Death- rate from Bron- chitis & Pneumonia	Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death-rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
ST. STEPHEN'S ...	12730	195	174	15.3	13.6	51	0.47	0.00	2.04	0.94	0.23
TRINITY ...	7730	106	106	13.7	13.7	19	0.00	0.00	2.71	0.90	0.00
ST. MICHAEL'S ...	8274	102	108	12.3	13.0	39	0.36	0.00	2.78	0.72	0.12
ST. JOHN'S...	6276	73	91	11.6	14.5	55	0.16	0.00	2.23	0.31	0.31
ST. SILAS'S...	8770	77	127	8.7	14.4	104	0.11	0.00	1.71	0.11	0.22
ST. PAUL'S...	8605	81	138	9.4	16.0	37	1.27	0.00	3.71	0.58	0.11
ST. PETER'S ...	5981	62	97	10.3	16.2	129	0.50	0.16	4.34	0.50	0.50
ST. MARY'S ...	4965	81	88	16.3	17.7	136	0.40	0.40	3.82	0.20	0.00
ST. MATTHEW'S...	8239	85	128	10.3	15.5	58	0.24	0.00	2.42	0.72	0.12
ST. THOMAS'S ...	10839	116	155	10.7	14.3	69	0.09	0.09	2.58	0.73	0.09
PARK ...	8723	136	125	15.6	14.3	58	0.45	0.00	3.20	0.91	0.00
ST. LUKE'S ...	7068	100	109	14.1	15.4	60	0.28	0.00	3.39	0.42	0.14
ST. MARK'S ...	9610	101	145	10.5	15.0	29	0.31	0.00	2.18	1.35	0.10
ST. ANDREW'S ...	10390	104	134	10.0	12.9	96	0.09	0.19	2.11	0.38	0.09
BOROUGH ...	118200	1419	1725	12.0	14.5	63	0.33	0.05	2.69	0.66	0.14

TABLE 6.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1935 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1925	126900	1948	1902	14.9	1973	15.5	251	45	186	97.7	1767	13.9
1926	124400	1802	1743	14.0	1795	14.4	240	61	156	89.5	1616	12.9
1927	124500	1764	1702	13.7	2128	17.0	327	63	131	77.0	1864	14.9
1928	125100	1803	1730	13.6	1758	14.0	275	52	139	80.3	1535	12.2
1929	125300	1637	1554	12.4	2102	16.7	305	74	125	80.4	1871	14.9
1930	125300	1683	1595	12.7	1911	15.2	345	39	133	83.3	1605	12.8
1931	123900	1690	1539	12.4	2045	16.5	349	59	94	61.0	1755	14.1
1932	122200	1659	1543	12.6	1864	15.2	379	57	103	66.7	1542	12.6
1933	121400	1575	1457	12.0	2033	16.7	326	52	104	71.3	1759	14.4
1934	119880	1536	1441	12.0	1843	15.3	312	50	82	56.9	1581	13.1
1935	118200	1528	1419	12.0	2062	17.4	389	52	90	63.4	1725	14.5

TABLE 7.

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1935 CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND CAUSE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District.											Total Deaths whether of "Resi- dents" or "non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.
		All Ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.	55 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Causes	Certified	1724	90	15	30	43	48	62	104	168	308	856	999
	Uncertified	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
<hr/>													
Enteric Fever .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles		9	1	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Scarlet Fever		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough		7	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Diphtheria and Croup		23	..	2	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Influenza		21	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	6	7	2
Erysipelas		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5
Tetanus .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		79	..	..	..	..	18	19	16	17	8	1	32
Tuberculous Meningitis		7	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases		10	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	9
Cancer, Malignant Disease		195	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	29	60	98	115
Acute Rheumatism and Rheumatic Fever		13	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	12
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4
Encephalitis Lethargica		6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	8
Other Forms of Meningitis (not T.B.)		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Poliomyelitis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locomotor Ataxy		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
General Paralysis of the Insane ..		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage		69	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	17	39	20
Other Diseases of the Nervous Sys'm ..		39	1	..	..	..	3	3	3	6	6	17	27
Senile Decay		161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	160	113
Organic Heart Disease		182	..	..	..	3	3	3	8	17	35	113	47
Arterio-Sclerosis		137	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	22	109	78
Aneurism .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System		27	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	7	13	11
Bronchitis, Acute		22	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	..
Bronchitis, Chronic		156	3	2	..	1	..	2	6	13	36	93	42
Influenzal Broncho Pneumonia		8	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	..
Pneumonia (other forms)		133	16	2	6	2	4	10	18	19	19	37	65
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System		16	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	8	5
Diarrhœa and Enteritis		6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Appendicitis, Typhlitis and Peri- tonitis		10	..	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	18
Cirrhosis of the Liver		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Alcoholism .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Digestive Sy'm ..		63	1	..	..	..	1	2	5	11	18	25	73
Nephritis and Bright's Disease		84	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	6	26	45	41
Other Diseases of the Urinary Sys'm ..		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
Puerperal Fever		2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
Puerperal Pyrexia .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition		5	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	8
Congenital Debility and Malforma'n ..		34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Premature Birth		18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Venereal Diseases		4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	4
Other Diseases of the Reproductive System (Non-Malignant)		16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	11	22
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)..		59	..	1	6	8	4	3	6	3	3	25	70
Suicide		22	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	8	8	2	4
All other Defined Diseases		63	1	1	..	1	6	2	5	13	10	24	56
Diseases Ill-defined or unknown ....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Causes		1725	90	15	30	43	48	62	104	168	308	857	999

TABLE 8.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	
	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Death Rate
Enteric Fever	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Measles	28	3	36	..	..	23	1	..	21	..	9	0.07
Scarlet Fever.....	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	5	1	0.008
Whooping Cough	16	20	1	4	8	5	15	9	2	5	7	0.05
Diphtheria and Croup	8	8	11	14	18	9	2	7	5	4	23	0.19
Influenza	34	23	74	19	65	7	52	31	61	11	21	0.17
Erysipelas .....	..	1	7	..	3	3	5	1	5	4	4	0.03
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	90	106	96	82	114	105	97	79	84	67	79	0.66
Tuberculous Meningitis	9	2	2	7	4	9	7	5	5	4	7	0.05
Other Tuberculous Diseases..	11	8	12	14	9	9	11	14	7	7	10	0.08
Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	160	166	160	163	192	185	213	202	202	211	195	1.64
Rheumatic Fever.....	2	..	5	2	2	3	4	8	9	7	13	0.11
Meningitis	18	9	5	14	18	8	11	6	3	3	2	0.01
Organic Heart Disease.....	211	198	269	334	315	279	240	192	189	217	182	1.54
Bronchitis	194	192	221	119	190	140	209	129	178	112	178	1.50
Pneumonia (all forms).....	176	112	175	152	201	142	139	89	137	118	141	1.19
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	15	20	27	25	29	28	17	19	20	10	16	0.13
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	12	15	24	8	8	9	13	8	11	8	6	0.05
Appendicitis and Typhlitis..	10	13	12	19	21	11	7	15	11	8	10	0.08
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	2	3	1	4	4	5	..	1	2	4	0.03
Alcoholism .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis & Bright's Disease.	44	59	40	31	66	76	75	72	86	67	84	0.71
Puerperal Fever	4	7	3	1	2	..	1	1	..	3	2	0.01
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	7	7	10	6	13	7	5	8	6	6	5	0.04
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth.....	68	76	66	71	57	75	38	66	52	59	52	0.44
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	46	52	60	50	72	57	60	63	57	53	59	0.50
Suicide	20	16	27	20	17	26	25	22	31	23	22	0.18
Other Defined Diseases	567	494	514	372	435	379	501	495	574	563	593	5.01
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	8	3	1	7	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL.....	1767	1616	1864	1535	1871	1605	1755	1542	1759	1581	1725	14.59

Deaths :—The total number of deaths registered was 1,725, of which 886 were males and 839 were females. The death rate was 14·5 per 1,000, compared with 11·7 for England and Wales and 11·8 for the 121 great towns.

CAUSES OF DEATH AND SICKNESS.

During 1935 the chief causes of death were as under :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>		<i>Deaths per 1,000.</i>	
Organic Heart Disease	182	(217)	1·54	(1·81)
Pneumonia	141	(118)	1·19	(0·98)
Cancer	195	(211)	1·64	(1·76)
Bronchitis	178	(112)	1·50	(0·93)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	79	(67)	0·66	(0·55)

The bracketed figures represent the corresponding number for 1934.

Diseases of bodily systems and group diseases to which death was assigned are as follows :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>		<i>Deaths per 1,000.</i>	
Respiratory System (Non-Tubercular) ...	335	(240)	2·83	(2·00)
Circulatory System	346	(341)	2·92	(2·84)
Nervous System (Non-Tubercular)	122	(123)	1·03	(1·02)
Cancer	195	(211)	1·64	(1·76)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	96	(78)	0·81	(0·65)
Renal System (Non-Tubercular)	86	(79)	0·72	(0·65)
Infectious Diseases	65	(33)	0·55	(0·27)
Digestive Diseases	83	(69)	0·70	(0·57)
Diseases of Babyhood (under one year) ...	52	(59)	0·44	(0·49)
Diseases associated with Maternity	7	(9)	0·05	(0·07)

The bracketed figures represent the corresponding number for 1934.

CANCER.

The deaths from Cancer numbered 195, as compared with 211 in 1934 . 202 in 1933 ; 202 in 1932 ; 213 in 1931 ; 185 in 1930 ; 192 in 1929 ; 163 in 1928 ; 160 in 1927.

The Death Rates from Cancer per 1,000 of the population for the past 12 years are as under :—

1924	..	...	1.42	1930	.	..	1.48
1925	...	...	1.26	1931	..	...	1.71
1926	...	...	1.33	1932	...	...	1.65
1927	...	..	1.28	1933	...	...	1.66
1928	.	..	1.30	1934	...	...	1.76
1929	...	...	1.53	1935	...	...	1.64

TABLE 9.

DEATHS FROM CANCER OCCURRED AT THE FOLLOWING AGES :

<i>Age Period.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of popu- lation at this age period.</i>	<i>Number of deaths per 1,000 persons living.</i>
Under 25 years .. .. .	..	1	1	39006	0.02
25 and under 35 years .. ..	..	2	2	29432	0.06
35 ,, 45 years	1	4	5	18557	0.26
45 ,, 65 years	41	48	89	24822	3.58
65 years and over	56	42	98	6383	15.35
	98	97	195	118200	1.65

TABLE 10.

SITES OF FATAL CANCER

<i>Site.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tongue and Mouth	12	1	13
Oesophagus	8	2	10
Stomach	21	26	47
Liver	6	8	14
Bowel and Abdominal ..	17	11	28
Rectum	8	9	17
Bladder	1	—	1
Larynx	5	—	5
Uterus	—	17	17
Breast	—	14	14
Pancreas	2	2	4
Gall Bladder	1	—	1
Bones	—	—	—
Lung	5	—	5
Male Genital Organs ..	5	—	5
Others	7	7	14
TOTAL	98	97	195

RADIUM TREATMENT OF CANCER.

The appended abstract from the Royal Infirmary Report for 1935 indicates the scope and activity of the Infirmary Radium Clinic.

The following is a summary of the number of cases and the various types of diseases treated during the year 1935 :—

DISEASES :				IN-PATIENTS :		OUT-PATIENTS .
Carcinoma—	Forehead	..	...	1	.	2
„	Tongue	..	...	11	...	21
„	Fauces	..	...	1	...	3
„	Larynx	..	...	1	...	3
„	Pharynx	...	...	0	..	1
„	Floor of Mouth	..	...	3	..	4
„	Palate	...	...	3	..	5
„	Tonsil	...	...	4	...	6
„	Cheek	...	...	3	...	5
„	Alveolus	...	...	4	..	6
„	Inner Canthus	...	...	1	...	2
„	Ear	...	...	1	...	3
„	Nose	..	...	2	...	5
„	Lip	...	...	3	...	7
„	Oesophagus	...	...	1	...	1
„	Jaw	...	...	1	...	1
„	Finger	...	...	1	...	6
„	Breast	...	...	17	...	44
„	Cervix	...	...	20	...	29
„	Vagina	...	...	1	...	2
„	Uterus	...	...	1	...	3
„	Vulva	...	...	3	...	5
„	Stomach...	...	...	1	...	1
„	Prostate	...	...	0	...	1
„	Scrotum	...	...	3	...	5
„	Rectum	...	...	0	...	3
„	Penis	...	...	1	...	1
„	Axilla	...	...	1	...	1
„	Arm	...	...	1	...	1
Paget's Disease of Nipple				1	...	1
Sarcoma—Orbit				0	...	1
„	Humerus	...	...	0	...	1
„	Thigh	...	...	0	...	2
Epithelioma—Skin				0	...	3
Lupus				1	...	2
Nævus				7	..	24
Rodent Ulcer				10	...	77
Keloid Sear				0	..	3
Melanoma—Foot				0	...	1
Angioma—Neck				0	...	1
Malig. Glands—Neck				1	...	1
Non-malignant...				7	...	41
				117	...	335

During the past year the attendance at the Clinic has been maintained, and patients are recognising the importance of attending for examination regularly. It is now four years since the Clinic was inaugurated, and the results of treatment by radium are becoming more manifest. Although no actual statistics can be given until five years have elapsed from the commencement of treatment the results at the present time appear to be quite satisfactory.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Radium Institute, Manchester, for their kindness in showing me the latest methods of treatment. It is now quite certain that Radium treatment should be used in conjunction with deep X-ray Therapy, and treatments in the latter department are rapidly increasing."

J. KEITH CUMMING, M.B., CH.B. (ABERDEEN)."

MORTALITY STATISTICS IN COTTON OPERATIVES.

The subjoined Tables are a continuation of those given in previous reports.

TABLE 11.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES (NON-TUBERCULAR).

DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES (1921 CENSUS).

DEATHS.

DEATH RATES.

Age Period.	Weavers.		Spinners.	Winders, etc	Card Room Hands.	Other Cotton Operatives.	Borough.	Weavers.		Spinners.	Winders, etc	Card Room Hands.	Other Cotton Operatives.	Borough.
	M.	F.						M.	F.					
Years														
15-25..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	1.3	..	..	0.7	0.2
25-35..	..	1	..	1	..	2	14	..	0.2	..	0.9	..	2.2	0.6
35-45..	..	4	2	..	..	2	27	3.4	1.1	5.4	..	..	2.9	1.3
45-55..	4	2	..	2	..	2	33	4.0	1.1	..	3.9	..	4.8	2.0
55-65..	4	4	..	3	..	6	64	6.0	5.9	..	11.4	..	27.9	6.0
65 and upwards..	10	1	3	4	3	8	155	49.7	8.0	103.4	61.5	142.8	148.1	22.5
Total	22	12	6	10	3	21	298	3.4	0.6	3.0	2.2	2.1	5.8	3.0

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

15-25..	..	2	1	..	..	1	18	..	0.2	1.3	..	..	0.7	0.8
25-35..	1	8	2	1	..	..	19	0.7	1.6	4.0	0.9	..	..	0.9
35-45..	3	1	..	2	..	..	16	2.6	0.2	..	2.4	..	..	0.8
45-55..	1	..	..	..	..	3	17	1.0	..	..	..	..	7.2	1.0
55-65..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7
65 and upwards..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Total	5	11	3	3	..	4	79	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.6	..	1.1	0.8

TABLE 11—Continued.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Period.	DEATHS.				DEATH RATES.					
	Weavers.		Spinners.	Winders, etc.	Card Room Hands.	Other Cotton Operatives.	Borough.	Weavers.		Borough.
	M.	F.						M.	F.	
Years										
15-25..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	0.2	0.09
25-35..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	0.04
35-45..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	0.01
45-55..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	0.06
55-65..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	0.09
65 and upwards.	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4.9	..	0.29
TOTAL ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	9	0.1	0.05	0.09

ALL OTHER DISEASES.

15-25..	3	2	1	..	..	2	23	1.4	0.2	1.3	..	1.5	1.0
25-35..	1	3	..	1	..	3	28	0.7	0.6	..	..	3.3	1.3
35-45..	6	5	..	3	..	2	59	5.2	1.4	..	..	2.9	2.9
45-55..	4	8	3	2	1	4	117	4.0	4.6	13.3	6.1	9.6	7.2
55-65..	13	7	1	4	..	9	235	19.7	10.3	8.5	..	41.8	22.0
65 and upwards..	45	19	22	11	3	44	699	223.8	153.2	758.6	142.8	814.8	101.8
TOTAL ..	72	44	27	21	4	64	1161	11.4	2.4	13.8	2.8	17.8	12.0
GRAND TOTAL...	100	68	36	35	7	89	1547	15.9	3.8	18.4	4.8	24.8	16.0

TABLE 12.

POPULATION, 1921 CENSUS.

Age Period. Years	Weavers.		Spinners.	Winders, Warpers, etc.	Card Room Hands.	Other Cotton Operatives.	Borough.
	M.	F.					
15—25.. . . .	2019	7009	723	1616	530	1329	21946
25—35.. . . .	1258	4892	490	1094	359	899	20876
35—45.. . . .	1151	3380	367	819	269	674	19878
45—55.. . . .	1000	1707	224	501	164	412	16052
55—65.. . . .	660	676	117	261	86	215	10647
65 and upwards.. . .	201	124	29	65	21	54	6866
TOTAL	6289	17788	1950	4356	1429	3583	96265

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

There have been no developments or changes in the hospital or pathological services provided by the Health Committee.

QUEEN'S PARK HOSPITAL.

The staffing of the above Hospital has been described in previous Reports.

The appended Table classifies the accommodation for the sick at the Queen's Park Hospital :—

TABLE 13.

Classification of Wards	Number of Wards	BEDS AVAILABLE.			
		Men	Women	Children	Total.
Medical	4	18	79	...	127
Surgical	2	37	33	...	70
Children... ..	3	...	...	126	126
Chronic Sick... ..	5	71	74	...	145
Tuberculosis	1	18	4	15	37
Maternity	1	...	30	...	30
Mental	2	66	94	...	160
Other ... ..	...	7	...	...	7
TOTAL	18	247	314	141	702

The Hospital is a recognised training school for nurses.

(b) VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

The Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary has accommodation for 244 in-patients. The beds are allotted as under :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
General Medical	10	14
General Surgical	85	83
Children	11	11
Venereal Disease	2	2
Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat ...	11	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	119	125
	<hr/>	<hr/>

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(1) *For Infectious Cases :—*

The Health Committee provide Two Motor Ambulances.

(2) *For Non-Infectious Cases : -*

Three Motor Ambulances are available, one provided by the Watch Committee, one by the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and one by the Public Assistance Committee.

The Ambulance Service is fully adequate for the needs of the Area.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

I am indebted to Mr. G. B. Pye, Public Assistance Officer, for the appended particulars.

No. of residents in the County Borough in receipt of out-door relief :—

1st January, 1935	...	2319 families comprising 4605 persons.
1st July, 1935	...	2092 families comprising 3879 persons.
1st January, 1936	...	2233 families, comprising 4240 persons.

No. of Blackburn persons relieved on the 1st January, 1936, in the--

Institution	...	...	...	..	725
Cottage Homes	...	...	...	...	52
Working Boys' Home	...	...	...	...	9

In addition there are a number of persons in the Institution, Cottage Homes and the Working Boys' Home who are chargeable to the Lancashire County Council.

Expenditure on out-relief to Blackburn persons during the 12 months ended 30th September, 1935, was £66,527/19/4.

No. of Blackburn persons in Queen's Park Hospital on the 1st January, 1936, included in the 725 mentioned above 358

Average No. of Blackburn persons in the Cottage Homes during 1935 (per day) 61

Total number of Beds in the Institution, 1st January, 1936 1243

Total number of Inmates on the same day (including persons chargeable to the Lancashire County Council) 1028

Total number of Inmates of the Institution on the 1st January, 1936, who were suffering from sickness, accident, bodily or mental infirmity, including aged and infirm persons requiring regular nursing care or treatment 994

Total number of Sick Children on the 1st January, 1935 107

Admitted during 1935 672

Discharged during 1935 590

Died during 1935 63

Total number of Sick Children on the 1st January, 1936 126

Number of Beds available for Casuals 98

There has been no change in the administration of Poor Law Medical Out-relief since the service was transferred to the Local Authority.

The districts, with populations, are as under :—

<i>Districts.</i>		<i>Population 1931.</i>	
St. Matthew's Ward	}
Park Ward ...			
St. Thomas's Ward			
St. Luke's Ward . .	}
St. Paul's Ward ...			
St. Peter's Ward			
St. Mary's Ward	}
St. Stephen's Ward			
Trinity Ward ...			
St. John's Ward ...	}
St. Michael's Ward			
St. Silas' Ward ..			
St. Andrew's Ward	}
St. Mark's Ward			

PART II.

Sanitary Circumstances.

WATER SUPPLY.

The town is supplied with an upland surface water, which has been satisfactory, both as regards quantity and chemical and bacteriological purity.

Appended are representative reports of bacteriological and chemical examinations carried out during the year:—

(a) CHEMICAL.

Numerical results expressed in parts per 100,000 :

Colour : Dark Green.	Turbidity : Very Slight.	Smell : None.
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27° C.)	0·082	Hardness : Clarke's Method :
Free and Saline Ammonia	0·0068	Temporary 0·75
as NH ₃		Permanent 3·15
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0148	Total 3·9
as NH ₃		Reaction, pH 6·5
Nitrous Nitrogen nil.		Action on Lead 0·08
as NH ₃		24 hours.
Nitric Nitrogen 0·057		Metals Nil.
as NH ₃		
Chlorides 1·4		
as Cl.		

(b) BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Quantitative Analysis—

*Average Results of Four
Examinations.*

Acrobic micro-organisms growing in nutrient gelatine in 3 days at 20° C.	No. of Colonies in 1 gramme (15·43 grains) of water.
Non-liquefying bacteria	70
Liquefying bacteria	120
} Total 190	
Ærobic micro-organisms growing on standard agar in 48 hours at 37° C.	37

*Quantity of water in which these
bacteria were—*

Qualitative Analysis.

found not found

Bacteria associated with sewage or faecal pollution ... Bacillus coli	100 cc. ... 10 cc.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------

Samples of water, taken at the reservoir outlets, are chemically and bacteriologically examined at least once in each month.

(c) WATER CONSUMPTION :

7. Water Supply :—

Average Daily Consumption	3,632,726 gallons
Estimated Population Supplied	131,000
Average Consumption (all supplies)	28 gallons per head per day

HOUSING.

(a) GENERAL.

No. of Houses Demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of Houses completed and occupied during 1935 :								
(a) By Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
(b) By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258
Action taken in respect of Temporary Buildings	...					(Demolished)	...	1
No. of Houses towards which a State Subsidy was paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
No. of Houses in course of Erection at the end of 1935 :								
(a) By Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320
Total No. of Houses within the Borough at 31st December, 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34630
Total No. of Houses Erected during 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310
TOTAL at 31st December, 1935								34940

The Rents of the various Corporation Houses (inclusive of Rates) are as follows :—

Parlour, 3 Bedrooms	...	16/3,* 15/9, 15/3,
Non-Parlour, 3 Bedrooms	...	15/6,* 15/0, 14/9*, 14/3, 13/4, 10/10,
Non-Parlour, 2 Bedrooms	...	10/9, 10/7, 10/3,
Flats, 2 Bedrooms	...	7/11.

* Positions around Park, or with Bay Windows.

No. of applicants on Waiting List at end of 1935 :—

Parlour, 3 Bedrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Non-Parlour, 3 Bedrooms (Large)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Non-Parlour, 3 Bedrooms (Small)	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Non-Parlour, 2 Bedrooms...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280

(b) STATISTICS :

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)...	...	...	...	...	3473
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	11314
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	425
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	425

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	102
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation... ..	2095

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1918
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A. *Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	303
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	369
(b) By local authority in default of owners	29

B. *Proceedings Under Public Health Acts :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	254
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	229
(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ..	...

C. *Proceedings Under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3

D. *Proceedings Under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made... ..	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

OVERCROWDING.

For the purposes of the survey required by the Housing Act, 1935, a temporary staff of 24 enumerators and surveyors, together with one additional sanitary inspector, were engaged. The staff completed their task within ten weeks.

Analysis of the preliminary enumeration returns (which gave particulars of the number of persons and rooms in each house in the Borough) called for a detailed survey of 1,600 houses, all the habitable rooms in which were measured.

It was thus ascertained that 383, or 1·09% of all the houses in the Borough were overcrowded.

The appended Tables give particulars of the extent of overcrowding, both for the Borough as a whole and for Corporation-owned property.

TABLE 14.

FORM C.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY—REPORT.

NUMBER OF "PERSONS" IN FAMILY.	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column.																							FAMILIES			
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	over	Over- crowd- ed (A)	Un- crowd- ed (B)	TOTAL (C)
1	-	2	211	1	101	-	-	6	327	-	3	6	-	1398	-	-	1	-	210	-	-	-	74	8	-	2348	2348
1½	-	1	5	-	3	-	-	1	11	-	-	2	-	36	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	66	66
2	-	-	100	-	174	1	-	7	1130	-	97	86	10	6150	-	27	15	20	1414	-	-	-	442	126	-	9799	9799
2½	1	-	19	-	33	-	1	3	429	-	91	79	6	1709	-	10	5	17	380	-	-	-	89	10	20	2862	2862
3	1	-	13	1	38	-	-	12	863	-	79	81	5	4849	-	13	22	33	1568	-	-	-	496	187	15	8246	8261
3½	-	-	7	1	12	-	-	1	195	-	31	29	4	1015	-	7	5	8	334	-	-	-	82	37	20	1748	1768
4	-	-	4	-	12	-	1	5	297	-	50	45	10	2537	1	13	7	18	1170	-	-	-	400	180	16	4734	4750
4½	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	74	-	18	21	1	500	1	1	9	1	268	-	-	-	63	35	5	993	998
5	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	6	114	2	28	13	4	838	-	6	7	8	642	-	-	-	197	130	11	1989	2000
5½	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	40	1	13	5	1	180	1	-	2	-	146	-	-	-	53	30	47	432	479
6	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	46	-	5	5	5	238	-	6	6	10	250	-	1	-	96	63	49	685	734
6½	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	22	-	5	2	2	65	1	4	1	1	59	-	1	-	21	6	29	163	192
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	3	2	4	94	6	7	3	5	71	-	-	-	38	35	31	263	294
7½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	5	2	34	1	1	2	3	11	-	-	-	9	16	14	77	91
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	5	41	-	6	11	2	12	2	-	-	16	16	54	65	119
8½	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	2	1	1	11	-	4	3	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	20	13	33
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	3	7	1	2	1	-	-	-	5	9	22	18	40
9½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	7
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	14	5	19
10½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	3
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	7
11½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	4
12 and Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
DWELLINGS :—																											
(A) UNCROWDED ...	-	3	316	1	349	1	2	36	3440	3	415	374	52	19643	11	105	100	131	6545	3	3	1	2086	895	-	34515	34515
(B) OVERCROWDED	4	-	45	2	34	-	6	9	153	1	12	8	12	71	4	12	6	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	383	-	383
(C) TOTAL	4	3	361	3	383	1	8	45	3593	4	427	382	64	19714	15	117	106	132	6545	5	3	1	2087	895	383	34515	34898

In the above Table the figures below the stepped diagonal line represent overcrowded families, whilst the number of units in each family are shewn in the left-hand column of the Table. The figures above the line represent uncrowded families.

WARD OVERCROWDING.

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Over- Crowded Dwellings</i>	<i>Un- Crowded Dwellings</i>	<i>Total No. of Dwellings</i>	<i>Percentage Overcrowded</i>
St. Stephen's	31	4029	4060	0·76
Trinity	29	2151	2180	1·33
St. Michael's... ..	22	2733	2755	0·80
St. John's	24	1830	1854	1·29
St. Silas'	2	2805	2807	0·07
St. Paul's	28	2534	2562	1·09
St. Peter's	52	1463	1515	3·43
St. Mary's	33	1180	1213	2·72
St. Matthew's	22	2308	2330	0·94
St. Thomas'	28	2881	2909	0·96
Park	44	2693	2737	1·60
St. Luke's	25	1994	2019	1·23
St. Mark's	23	2783	2806	0·82
St. Andrew's... ..	20	3131	3151	0·63
BOROUGH	383	34515	34898	1·09

CORPORATION-OWNED HOUSES.

<i>Estate.</i>	<i>Over Crowded Dwellings</i>	<i>Un- Crowded Dwellings</i>	<i>Total No. of Dwellings</i>	<i>Percentage Overcrowded</i>
Green Lane, Brothers St...	—	166	166	0·00
Hollin Street	2	122	124	1·61
Intack, Whitebirk	11	643	654	1·68
Brownhill, Roe Lee	2	378	380	0·52
Rosewood	1	93	94	1·06
Longshaw	5	368	373	1·34
TOTAL	21	1770	1791	1·17
Miscellaneous Corporation Houses	1	144	145	0·69
GRAND TOTAL	22	1914	1936	1·13

The "standard of overcrowding" is defined in Section 2 of the Act, and provides that the available accommodation shall permit of satisfactory sex-separation in sleeping rooms, and also that the capacity of the house shall be adequate for the number of occupants. Adequacy of capacity is to be determined in one of two ways defined in the First Schedule of the Act as under :—

TABLE 1.

<i>Where a house consists of</i>						<i>The permitted number of persons is</i>
(a)	One room	...	...	...	...	2
(b)	Two rooms	...	...	...	...	3
(c)	Three rooms	...	...	...	...	5
(d)	Four rooms	...	...	...	...	7½
(e)	Five rooms or more	...	...	...	...	10 with an additional two in respect of each room in excess of five.

(In using this Table, a room less than 50 square feet is not counted as a room).

TABLE 2.

<i>Where a room in a house has a floor area of—</i>						<i>The permitted number of persons is—</i>
(a)	110 sq. feet or more	...	...	...	...	2
(b)	90 sq. feet or more, but less than 110	...	...	...	...	1½
(c)	70 sq. feet or more, but less than 90	...	...	...	...	1
(d)	50 sq. feet or more, but less than 70	...	...	...	...	½
(e)	under 50 sq. feet	...	...	...	...	Nil.

In applying Table 2, each room of the size mentioned is to be held as capable of accommodating the number set out in the Table, and the aggregate for all the rooms in the house is ascertained in this manner. The "permitted number" for the house is the aggregate number so obtained, or the number given by Table 1, whichever is the smaller.

In assessing the number of persons in a house a child under the age of one year is to be counted as "nil," and one between the ages of 1 and 10 years as half-a-unit.

In the application of the above Tables, all habitable rooms over 50 square feet in area which are normally used either as living rooms or bedrooms, have to be taken as being available for sleeping purposes, and the overcrowding figure for the Borough has been calculated on that basis. The survey revealed, however, that in the case of 3,375 dwellings, bedroom overcrowding would prevail unless a living-room, or living-rooms, be used for sleeping purposes. Our experience has shown that many families so housed are, not unnaturally, loath to sacrifice a comfortably furnished sitting or living-room to sleeping purposes, but endeavour to secure some sort of bedroom privacy by means of screens or improvised partitions, whereby actual, though not statutory, overcrowding will prevail.

At the time of the survey there were 170 empty houses (of a rateable value of £15 nett or less) in the Borough. The Committee considered that dwellings of a higher rateable value than £15 would be, generally, beyond the financial reach of members of the working classes.

Assuming that these 170 dwellings will be available for decrowding purposes, and having regard to the houses which will be left vacant after rehousing families shown to be overcrowded, only thirty-five large-type houses will be required to be erected by the Corporation.

At the time of writing this Report, negotiations are proceeding with the Property Owners' Association whereby it is hoped that many of the empty houses in the Borough will become available for decrowding purposes.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The policy of reconditioning has been continued throughout the year. Up to December 31st, 1935, 1,050 houses have been dealt with, and approximately 250 houses are in the process of reconditioning.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

The number (80) of houses-let-in-lodgings is more than in 1934, when 78 such houses were on the register. These houses provide 461 rooms, of which 73% were occupied, compared with 463 rooms, and 75% occupancy in 1934. Although the majority of the houses comply with the bye-laws, the accommodation provided is, generally speaking, unsatisfactory, and in the absence of additional legislation will ever remain so.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 16 Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, which provide accommodation for 642 persons.

In all these houses the domestic conveniences are of a much higher standard than those provided at the majority of houses let in lodgings. Facilities for the storing and preparation of food, for personal ablution, etc., are in most cases satisfactory.

The bye-laws relating to these premises are adequate.

TENTS, SHEDS, CARAVANS, Etc.

At the end of the year there were 46 caravans in the Borough used as human habitations.

Constant sanitary survey is necessary if the caravans and their surroundings are to be kept in a cleanly and sanitary state.

The general cleanliness of the travelling vans which came to Blackburn during the Easter holidays was satisfactory.

The bye-laws in force are adequate.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

The Corporation of Blackburn, as the Urban Sanitary Authority for the district of the said Borough, beg to report that during the past year they have carried into execution within their district the provisions of the Canal Boats Acts.

- (1) They have maintained in office an Inspector, Mr. Herbert Kenyon, appointed for the execution of the said Acts. Canal boats passing through the district have been regularly examined with a view to ascertaining if the Acts were being carried out.
- (2) Seventy-five canal boats have been inspected and reported upon.
- (3) One infringement of the Acts has come under the notice of the Inspector namely :—
 - (a) Boat not properly marked.
- (4) There has been no occasion to take legal proceedings.
- (5) One statutory notice has been served notifying the owners of the infringement, and the requirement has been carried out.
- (6) & (7) No case of infectious disease has been met with and there has been no detention of boats for cleansing or disinfection.
- (8) (a) There are forty-one boats on the Register which are in use or available ;
 (b) Three boats have been broken up.
- (9) One boat has been re-registered through change of owners.
- (10) In the seventy-five boats met with there were 147 males, 7 females, and 0 children.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number of offensive trades within the Borough is 28, of which 16 are bone, and rag and bone dealing, four are fat extraction or fat rendering, two are gut-scraping, four are tripe-boiling, and two knackerings.

Nuisances arising in connection with offensive trades are influenced by the amount of care exercised in the storage of the raw material and waste products. Careless methods of storage and production have been responsible for the majority of nuisances reported, and attention paid to these details has resulted generally in abatement of the nuisance complained of.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

1.—*Sanitary Accommodation :—*

Privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pail Closots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Slop Water Closets...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1949
Fresh Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39901
TOTAL									<u>42002</u>

Conversions :—

Pails by Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pails by Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Waste Water to Fresh Water Closets :									
By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
By Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Wet Pits by Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Privies to Pails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

2.—*New Sewers :—*

The length of New Sewers laid during 1935 was as follows :—

9-in. diameter	...	...	...	...	...	...	377 lineal yards.
6-in. diameter	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 lineal yards.
Top Water Drain in Cemetery	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 lineal yards.

3.—*Lavatory and Urinal Accommodation :—*

The same as last year.

4.—*Collection of Refuse :—*

					<i>Loads.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cuts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
House Refuse	..	...	...	...	14044	24832	14	2
Market Refuse	...	...	...	...	856	987	5	0
Midden Refuse	...	...	...	...	1	0	10	0
Shop and Trade Refuse	...	...	...	...	842	656	14	0

5.—*Ashpit Conversions :—*

No. of Ashpits Abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
No. of Bins substituted in lieu of same	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

Approximate :—

No. of Ashbins in use...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37578
No. of Dry Ashpits in use	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of Wet Ashpits in use	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Excreta Pails in use	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
No. of Tanks in use	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS.

There are no privately owned swimming-pools or baths in Blackburn.

Three swimming baths are owned by the Corporation at which the water is treated by continuous filtration and chemicals. Consideration is being given to speeding up the filtration process.

SCAVENGING AND PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The arrangements for scavenging and public cleansing are similar to those described in the Report for 1933.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The appended Tables classify, in tabular form, inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, their findings and action taken in respect thereof.

TABLE 15.

INSPECTION WORK.

	1935
No. of Complaints by Inhabitants	429
No. of Complaints referred from other Departments	418
<i>No. of Nuisances Discovered as Result of:—</i>	
Complaints by Inhabitants	1938
Visiting Cases of Infectious Diseases	223
Complaints from other Departments	382
Notifications of H.M. Inspector of Factories	6
Routine Inspection Visits	2432
Housing and Town Planning Inspections	6000
Visits to Factories and Workshops	26
Total number of Defects found	9966
Total number of Defects remedied	9235
No. of Informal Notices Served	2435
No. of Formal Notices Served	557
No. of Informal Notices complied with	1918
No. of Formal Notices complied with	627
No. of Interviews	481
No. of Letters sent out	56

Particulars of sanitary improvements made and defects remedied under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors are contained in the following Table:—

TABLE 16.

DWELLING HOUSES.

Insufficient closet accommodation	3
Water supply improved	7
Cleansed and limewashed	287
Overcrowding abated	1
Damp and defective house, walls, roofs, etc.	893
Defective gutters and downspouts	467
Cleansing dirty floors	34
" " woodwork	4
" " dirty yards	34
" " bedding	9
" " windows	—
" " gully traps	7
" " cellar areas	—
Obstructive buildings removed	1
Defective sink waste pipes	390
Defective dishstones	69
Waste pipes disconnected from drain	3
Yards and passages reflagged	12
Flooding of houses	—
Yards badly paved or flagged	352
Insufficient lighting and ventilation of rooms	431
Defective chimney flues	90
Window sash frames, cords, internal walls, ceilings, floors, stairs, fireplaces, doors, cupboards to be repaired	5125
Dangerous and defective chimney stacks	118
Fractured internal walls	25
Gas pipes repaired	4
Water pipes repaired	18
Yard division walls	64
Defective and bulging external walls	84
Absence of handrails to staircases	448
Outbuildings repaired	288
Washing Accommodation provided	31
Food Cupboards provided	186

BAKEHOUSES.

Cleansed and limewashed	25
Sanitary accommodation improved	—
Drains repaired	—
Animals removed	—
Other nuisances abated	3

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

Reconstructed	1
Dairy	9
Middensteads	—
Floors repaired	11
Improved Lighting	3
Improved ventilation	2
Improved drainage	—
Cubic space increased	—

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS—
Continued.

Internal walls and ceilings repaired	6
Improved yard space	4

ICE CREAM MANUFACTORIES.

Cleansing and limewashing	125
Sanitary conditions improved	7

SCHOOLS.

Playgrounds—repairs to drains	—
" repairs to asphalt	—
" repairs to paving	—
" repairs to flags	—
Urinals repaired or improved	—
Sanitary accommodation repaired or improved	2

WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Cleansed and limewashed	10
Provided with sufficient sanitary accommodation	—
Sanitary condition improved	3
Ventilation improved	—
Overcrowding abated	—
Drains repaired	—
Other nuisances abated	—

DRAINS.

Re-layed	80
Cleansed or repaired	144
Intercepting traps provided	—
Soil pipes repaired	10
Self-cleansing gullies provided	33

WATER CLOSETS.

Cleansed	6
Repaired	53
Cisterns and flushing fittings repaired	83
Provided in substitution of slop-water closets	78

PAIL CLOSETS.

Nuisance abated	—
Converted from privies	5

OFFENSIVE TRADES PREMISES.

Limewashed	28
------------	----

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Cleansed and limewashed	32
Other nuisances abated	2

TABLE 16—(Continued).

OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS.		ASH RECEPTACLES.	
Removed	77	Repaired	—
		Portable receptacles provided....	375
ANIMALS SO KEPT AS TO BE A NUISANCE.		STABLE PREMISES.	
Nuisances abated	14	Removing manure	10
		Reconstructed middensteads	—
SEWERS.		HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.	
Cleansed	43	Nuisances abated	3
SLOP-WATER CLOSETS.		CANAL BOATS.	
Nuisances abated	12	Leaky condition	1
Converted to W.C.'s	8	Cover to water cask provided ..	—
		Boat not registered	—
		Master without Certificates	—
		Boat not properly marked	1
ASHPITS.		Unsuitable certificate	—
Abolished	50	Water Vessel provided	—

DETAILS OF INSPECTION WORK.

Schools	50	Infected Houses	1972
Tents, Vans, Sheds	42	Small Pox Contacts	—
Factories	24	Housing and Town Planning Acts...	6532
Workshops	322	Fishmongers and Greengrocers....	29
Workplaces	26	Ashes Receptacles	857
Bakehouses—Ordinary	201	Food Preparing and Storing Places.	296
Underground	4	Outworkers' Premises	—
Cowsheds	547	Enquiries <i>re</i> Milk Supply	19
Dairies and Milkshops	2271	Dwelling Houses <i>re</i> Nuisances	3463
Ice Cream Premises	740	Samples of—	
Offensive Trade Premises	176	Milk purchased for Sediment	
Fried Fish Shops	19	Test	809
Common Lodging Houses	455	Milk Purchased for Chemical	
Stable Premises	59	analysis	246
Offensive Accumulations	77	Milk purchased for bacteriological	
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	14	analysis	218
Sewers	43	Labelling of Condensed Milk Tins.	415
Street Gullies	162	Insufficient Water Supply	10
Canal Boats	75	Miscellaneous	185
Smoke Observations	37	Merchandise Marks Acts	3072
Theatres and Cinemas	79	Special Inspections <i>re</i> Overcrowd-	
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	1803	ing	76
Dirty Houses	122		
Common Yards, Back Roads and			
Passages	2179		

TABLE 17.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES. (1)	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	24	7	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	322	6	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)	26	—	...
TOTAL	372	13	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which prosecut'ns were insti- tuted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :—</i>				
Insufficient... ..	1	1	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	5	4	...	...
Not separate for sexes	2	2	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Trans- fer of Powers) Order, 1921.)	7	7	...	...
TOTAL	16	15	...	...

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

TABLE 18.

This Table contains particulars of matters referred by the Factory Inspector and of action taken by the Health Department in respect thereof :—

FACTORIES.

“ Sanitary Accommodation : The accommodation for women was not suitable, in that catches were not provided on the doors of the conveniences.”

Notice sent and bolts were fitted.

“ Sanitary Accommodation : No sanitary convenience provided for the two men employed.”

A suitable sanitary convenience on the same premises was provided.

“ Sanitary Accommodation : Separate conveniences were not provided for the employees of both sexes.” (Ten men and ten women employed).

Notice was sent and satisfactory sanitary conveniences were erected.

“ Sanitary Accommodation : No sanitary convenience is provided at this works conveniently accessible to the persons employed.”

Notice was sent and access was provided to an existing sanitary convenience.

“ Sanitary convenience not ventilated and not provided with a door fastening.”

Work carried out on receipt of notice.

BAKEHOUSES AND WORKSHOPS.

“ Limewashing overdue.”

Notice sent. Work completed.

“ Limewashing overdue.”

Notice sent. Work completed.

“ Sanitary Accommodation : Separate accommodation not provided for the one female employed.”

A screen and a bolt to the door of the existing sanitary convenience was provided.

“ Limewashing of bakehouse was overdue.”

Limewashing completed. Notice not required.

“ Sanitary Accommodation : The sanitary convenience was not ventilated to the outside air, and was not adequately lighted. VENTILATION : No means provided for removing the fumes from the gas iron heater and oil stove.

Notice was sent, but the work has not yet been completed.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

During the year 37 smoke observations were made, and in one smoke was emitted in excessive quantities. In this instance the premises were visited by the sanitary inspector, who gave verbal notice to abate, investigated the cause and advised as to prevention.

The standards of smoke permissible from a factory chimney in Blackburn are as follows :—

One boiler..	..	..	..	4 minutes black smoke in the hour
Two boilers	..	..	..	5 „ „ „
Three boilers	..	..	..	6 „ „ „
Four boilers or more	..	..	..	7 „ „ „

TABLE 19.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS, 1935.

SCHOOLS	No. ON ROLLS	No. OF PEDESTAL WATER CLOSETS FLUSHED WITH		No. OF TROUGH CLOSETS TOGETHER WITH No. OF SEATS		URINALS.		REMARKS.
		Separate Cisterns	Automatic Cisterns	Auto- matically.	By Hand	No. with Sparge Pipes	No. with- out sparge Pipes	
ACCRINGTON ROAD	239	30	—	—	—	14	—	
AUDLEY C. ...	595	39	—	—	—	20	—	
BANK TOP C. ...	245	2	—	—	12	6	10	
BANGOR STREET	446	—	26	—	—	18	—	
BLAKEY MOOR C.	669	36	—	—	—	20	—	
CEDAR STREET C.	352	18	—	—	—	16	—	
CHRIST CHURCH C.E.	541	—	18	6	—	15	—	
EMMANUEL ...	328	—	—	21	—	—	30	
FURTHERGATE C.	231	—	—	14	—	8	—	
FOUR LANES END	158	—	—	8	—	—	10	
GRIFFIN C.E. ...	230	2	12	—	10	6	—	
HOLY TRINITY C.E.	378	1	16	—	—	6	10	
INTACK COUNCIL	453	20	—	—	—	12	—	
LOWER DARWEN C.	101	—	—	9	—	—	5	
MILL HILL C. ...	282	7	16	—	—	—	20	
MOSS STREET C.	248	2	11	—	—	5	5	
C.E. CENTRAL ...	584	2	13	—	—	18	—	
PARK ROAD C. ...	293	13	—	—	—	—	5	
REGENT STREET SPECIAL	20	2	6	—	—	3	—	
ST. AIDAN'S C.E.	251	12	4	—	—	—	10	
ST. ALBAN'S R.C.	839	21	—	—	—	—	10	
ST. ALBAN'S H.G. (Boys)	173	6	—	—	—	—	10	
ST. ANNE'S R.C.	597	3	—	20	—	—	9	
ST. ANDREW'S C.E.	156	—	—	11	—	—	6	
ST. BARNABAS' C.E.	319	—	13	—	—	—	8	
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S	185	—	—	13	—	—	12	

TABLE 19—Continued.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS, 1935.

SCHOOLS	No. ON ROLLS	No. OF PEDESTAL WATER CLOSETS FLUSHED WITH		No. OF TROUGH CLOSETS TOGETHER WITH No. OF SEATS		URINALS.		REMARKS.
		Separate Cisterns	Automatic Cisterns	Auto-matically.	Flushed : By Hand	No. with Sparge Pipes	No. with out-sparge Pipes	
ST. GABRIEL'S C.E.	133	—	—	7	—	—	4	
ST. JAMES' C.E.	187	1	9	—	—	8	—	
ST. JAMES' B.A.M.	75	—	3	4	—	8	—	
ST. JAMES', GUIDE	74	—	—	10	—	2	6	
ST. JOHN'S C.E.	420	—	—	23	—	9	—	
ST. JOSEPH'S R.C.	468	—	—	14	—	—	9	
ST. LUKE'S C.E.	251	—	16	—	—	—	9	
ST. PETER'S R.C.	484	2	25	—	—	17	—	
ST. MICHAEL'S C.E.	160	—	—	6	7	12	—	
ST. MATTHEW'S C.E.	318	—	—	12	—	—	10	
ST. MARY'S R.C.	525	1	—	10	—	4	4	
ST. PAUL'S C.E.	347	—	13	—	—	—	15	
ST. PETER'S C.E.	172	14	—	—	—	—	15	
ST. STEPHEN'S C.E.	238	1	—	21	—	—	7	
ST. SILAS' C.E.	338	—	16	—	—	12	—	
ST. THOMAS' C.E.	453	—	12	—	—	—	12	
SACRED HEART R.C.	146	1	—	7	—	—	2	
WENSLEY FOLD C.E.	195	2	8	—	—	12	—	
WITTON INFANTS'	51	—	—	6	—	—	6	
ROE LEE PARK....	275	18	—	—	—	18	—	
JUVENILE UNEMPLOYED								
TRAINING CENTRE SCHOOLS :								
MAUDSLEY STREET	—	1	9	—	—	8	—	
AUDLEY RANGE	—	—	—	13	—	9	—	

Much valuable information regarding the existence of non-notifiable infectious disease has reached the Health Office through the agency of Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers.

Convalescents from infectious disease and contacts who have been excluded from school are not readmitted until the Head Teacher receives a clearance certificate issued by the Health Department or the private practitioner in attendance. Children convalescent from infectious disease are excluded from school for varying periods following discharge from hospital, or, in the case of children who have been nursed at home, following disinfection of the home.

The period of exclusion of contacts depends upon the type of infectious disease.

Water at the Schools is drawn from the Corporation mains and is satisfactory as regards quantity and quality.

A sanitary survey of each school is made three times each year by the Assistant School Medical Officer, who reports thereon to the School Medical Officer who is also Medical Officer of Health. Any sanitary defects found are reported to the Education Authority, who take such action as may be necessary.

Absences from school due to sickness are reported to the School Medical Department through the School Attendance Officers.

A full survey of the health of the school-child is contained in the Annual Report on the work of the School Medical Service.

THE TESTING OF DRAINS.

No. of Smoke Tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
No. of Water Tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
No. of Colour Tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Breaking Down	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Inspections made while work was in progress	..	..					837
Total number of Defects found	..	..	..	..	..		304
No. of Informal Notices Served	..	..	..	..	..		289
No. of Formal Notices Served	..	..	..	..	..		12
No. of Defects Completed	..	..	..	..	..		291
No. of Defects outstanding at end of 1935	..	..	..	..	..		13

THE RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 & 1928.

There is one premises in Blackburn where rag-flock is used. The flock is not manufactured locally, but is purchased under guarantee of Government Standard of Cleanliness.

The premises concerned have been visited in the course of routine district inspections.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

The arrangements for the disposal of the dead will remain adequate for at least a further ten years.

PART III.

Food Supply.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR

(MR. E. J. BURNDRED, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.)

FARM AND DAIRY CATTLE INSPECTION.

During the year 248 visits were paid to farms ; 442 cowsheds were inspected, and the mammary glands of 5,791 cows examined.

One cow, on a farm in the Borough, was found to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder. It was slaughtered, and on post mortem examination, was classed as advanced tuberculosis.

Three cases of Tuberculosis with cough in three cows were reported by the owners, and confirmed on clinical examination.

The three cows were slaughtered, and on post mortem examination the disease was found to be advanced.

None of these showed lesions in the udder, but if left in the herds they would most probably have developed udder lesions later.

Five cases of tuberculous emaciation in cows were dealt with. The animals were slaughtered, and post mortem examination revealed advanced tuberculosis.

Eleven cows were found to be affected with mastitis in one or more quarters of the udder, and in these cases the milk was not used for human consumption during the affection.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Regular visits were paid to all producing and retailing premises in Blackburn, and many visits were paid in conjunction with, and by the courtesy of, the local officials, to milk-producing premises outside the Borough which supply milk for consumption in Blackburn.

The majority of the producers now recognise the necessity for cleanliness, but do not yet realise the great value of sterilization of the utensils by means of steam.

The impression is general that only graded producers require modern conditions of production.

CLEAN MILK COMPETITION.

There are four classes of competitors for the Clean Milk Awards.

A silver eup is awarded in each class, and this is held by the winner for one year. He also receives a miniature eup and gold medal, which he retains.

Class I. is open to producers of raw, designated milks, purveyed in Blackburn. The award in this class is the "Redmayne" Cup.

The winner for 1935 was W. Harrison, Home Farm, Dutton.

Class II. is open to producers of non-designated milks, purveyed in Blackburn. The award in this class is the "Porritt" Cup.

The winner for 1935 was A. Threlkeld, Hatchwood Farm, Hoghton.

Class III. is open to producers of designated milks whose main source of livelihood is dairy farming; a trophy is awarded for the best farm, the award being the "Burke" Cup.

The winner for 1935 was W. Harrison, Home Farm, Dutton.

Class IV. is for the best undesignated dairy farm, under the same conditions as *Class III.*

The winner for 1935 was R. Townson, Magnols Farm, Oswaldtwistle.

Mr. Arthur Holgate, of Moreton Hall, Whalley, was the judge for Classes III and IV.

It is with great regret that I have to record his death at sea shortly after our last visit to the farms together.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Certified Milk. Two producers holding the Certificate of the Ministry of Health supply certified milk in Blackburn. One is situated some distance away, consequently the milk is not delivered the same day as produced. The price is 7½d. per pint from one farm, and 4d. per pint from the other. The producer who retails at 4d. is now also "attested," the highest possible designation.

Grade A (Tuberculin tested) Milk is used at the Corporation Hospitals.

Grade A Milk. There are 21 farms in the district supplying milk in the Borough which is either Grade A or Accredited; six of these are in the Borough.

There are 12 retailers of Grade A milk.

The price is usually $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pint more than ordinary milk.

Pasteurised Milk.—Two dairies in the Borough are licensed for the pasteurisation of milk. The local Co-operative Society obtains pasteurised milk from a joint dairy situated a few miles from Blackburn. Other dairies obtain supplies from licensed establishments outside Blackburn.

Sterilised Milk, which is not a designated milk, comes into Blackburn from a number of factories outside.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

(a) *B. Coli*.

Two hundred and twenty-one mixed samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist, Public Health Laboratories, Liverpool. The following is a summary of the results.

Bacillus Coli Content :—

Not found in 1 cubic centimetre	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
Found in 1 c.c. only	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
„ 0.1 c.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
„ 0.01 c.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
„ 0.001 c.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

The presence of bacillus coli, or a member of its group, is evidence of manurial contamination of the milk.

The above results show 56.56% clean; 30.3% with slight contamination; and 13.1% grossly contaminated.

The appended Table gives particulars of B. Coli counts month by month.

It will be noted that the heaviest contamination takes place in June, when the cows are out at grass night and day, and October and November, when the cows are out at grass in the daytime and housed at night. The latter is a very difficult time as the faeces are more fluid than usual.

TABLE 20.

1935	Not Present in 1-C.C.	Present in 1-C.C.	Present in 1/10 C.C.	Present in 1/100 C.C.	Present in 1/1,000 C.C.
January ..	..	..	..	..	..
February ..	..	..	..	..	..
March ..	26	10	3	1	1
April ..	1	..	..	..	..
May ..	1	..	..	..	..
June ..	24	4	8	4	2
July ..	2	..	1	1	..
August ..	6	1	..	1	..
September ..	3	..	1	1	..
October ..	22	20	4	6	2
November ..	3	1	2	2	5
December ..	37	11	1	3	..
TOTAL ..	125	47	20	19	10

Tubercle Bacilli. One hundred and eighty-three samples of milk were taken and examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The samples were made up as follows :—

One hundred and eighty mixed samples were taken in the course of delivery ; three samples were taken direct from the udders of cows showing some abnormality of the udder.

Of the 180 mixed samples taken, eleven contained tubercle bacilli ; 161 were negative ; and in 8 cases the experimental animal died before a definite diagnosis could be made.

All three special samples were negative.

The 11 mixed samples which contained tubercle bacilli were from 10 farms in the County Area. Two of them, however, were taken from the same farm : the second one before the first had been investigated. This should therefore be classed as one infection. Two of the other positive samples were found on investigation to come from one common supply. These must also, therefore, be classed as one infection.

There were then nine sources of milk supply in 178 which contained tubercle bacilli, a percentage of 5.05.

This percentage is extremely high for Blackburn, and can probably be accounted for as follows :—

(1) The economic position has affected the producers, with the result that cows are not being changed so frequently as formerly. The older cow is more susceptible to udder infection.

(2) The Milk Marketing Board's operations appears to have had the same effect : the retention of older cows giving a greater volume of milk.

(3) The subsidy of the Cattle Committee for the slaughter of heifers and cow heifers also appears to have assisted in this vicious process.

The nine sources of tubercle infected milk were investigated by County Veterinary Officers, and I was present at each examination of the cows. As a result two cows showing clinical signs of tuberculosis, and nine giving milk contaminated with tubercle bacilli were discovered and slaughtered.

Mixed samples of milk supplied to the Royal Infirmary and the Corporation hospitals were taken periodically and examined for the presence of tuberculosis.

All the samples were negative.

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR DIRT.

The samples examined for dirt were filtered through cotton wool discs, the latter being mounted and dried. They were then available for records and for demonstration to producers.

Letters are sent to purveyors of contaminated milk, and wherever possible, visits are paid to the producing premises.

In the County Area the majority of the officials are very helpful.

During the year 809 samples of milk were taken and examined for the presence of dirt.

One hundred and forty-four of these samples were from producer-retailers whose premises are in the Borough. They were classified as follows :—

Clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 or 21·52%
Fairly Clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	76 or 52·77%
Contaminated	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 or 23·61%
Grossly Contaminated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 or 1·38%
Very Grossly Contaminated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 or 0·7%

Four hundred and eighty-eight samples were taken from producer retailers whose premises are in the County Area.

Clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	135 or 27·66%
Fairly Clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	273 or 55·94%
Contaminated	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 or 15·77%
Grossly Contaminated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 or 0·2%
Very Grossly Contaminated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 or 0·41%

Fifty-two samples were taken from retailers who reside in the Borough, but who procure their supplies from producers whose premises are, for the most part, outside the Borough.

Clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 or 9·61%
Fairly Clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 or 59·61%
Contaminated	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 or 25·00%
Grossly Contaminated	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 or 5·76%

Fifteen samples were taken from retailers whose premises are outside the Borough.

Clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 or 26·66%
Fairly Clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 or 60·00%
Contaminated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 or 13·33%

One hundred and ten samples were taken from wholesale producers at the dairies supplied by them before the milk was handed over :—

Clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 or 0·00%
Fairly Clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 or 50·00%
Contaminated	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 or 46·36%
Grossly Contaminated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 or 3·63%

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK.

Two hundred and forty-six samples of milk, 206 of which were informal were taken during the year and examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Liverpool. Eleven samples, or 4·47%, were reported not to conform with the standard prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture. If an informal sample proves to be not genuine on analysis, a formal sample is purchased and submitted to the analyst.

TABLE 21.

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILK SOLD IN BLACKBURN,
YEAR 1935.

MONTH	No. of Samples Taken.	% of Fat	% of other Solids.
January	40	3·80	8·85
February	7	3·61	8·82
March ... ..	..	..	..
April	45	3·60	8·92
May	11	3·52	8·89
June	11	3·54	9·19
July	41	3·65	9·62
August	12	3·66	9·92
September	41	3·93	8·93
October	13	4·13	9·11
November	12	4·05	9·08
December	13	3·67	9·89
Average	246	3·75	9·07

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was necessary with regard to tuberculous employees in the Milk Trade.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS,
1923 & 1927.

Sixteen samples were purchased under the above regulations, and all were found, on analysis, to be genuine. All were properly labelled.

These samples are included in Table 30, Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

THE ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

No action has been taken under the above Act.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 & 1927.

No action has been taken under the above Regulations.

SECTION 80 BLACKBURN CORPORATION ACT, 1922.

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

This Section reads as follows :—

“ Any premises ordinarily used, or proposed to be ordinarily used, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, pressed, potted or preserved meat, fish or other food, intended for the purposes of sale, shall be registered by the owner or occupier thereof with the Corporation from time to time in such manner as they may direct, and no premises shall be used for the purposes aforesaid unless the same are so registered, and the Corporation shall have power to refuse registration of any premises where the conditions are unsuitable.”

There are 46 premises registered under the above section, and in addition there are a large number of food preparing premises which are exempt from registration.

Two hundred and ninety-six visits were made to such premises. Generally they were found to comply with requirements.

In certain cases, the necessity for repairs was pointed out, and in other cases suggestions for improvements were made and in all cases improvements were effected.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

Foot and Mouth Disease. There were 56 outbreaks in Great Britain necessitating the slaughter of 12,444 animals which had been exposed to infection.

Owing to an outbreak which occurred within 15 miles, Blackburn was included, for a period, in a scheduled area, in which only animals for immediate slaughter could be exposed at the Cattle Market, and the usual restrictions on movement of animals were imposed.

Anthrax. There were 386 outbreaks in Great Britain, affecting 443 animals.

Two suspected outbreaks were investigated in Blackburn. In one case after special tests the disease was not confirmed. The other case, in a cow at a farm, was confirmed by microscopical examination. The carcase was removed to the Audley Destructor, where it was cremated. Thorough disinfection of the premises was carried out and the stock was kept under observation until all danger of further infection was past.

Routine microscopical examination of blood smears from carcases of animals arriving at the Abattoir and Railway Siding in a dead or dying condition was carried out.

Glanders. No cases of this disease have occurred in this country since 1928.

Sheep Scab. No cases occurred in Blackburn, but extensive examinations of flocks in the surrounding areas were carried out by County Officials.

Special regulations are in force in Blackburn to prevent the spread of the disease.

There were 475 outbreaks in Great Britain.

Parasitic Mange. No cases occurred in Blackburn; 99 outbreaks were reported in Great Britain, involving 222 animals.

Swine Fever. The Lancashire Swine Fever Infected Area Order of 1934 was withdrawn on June 10th, 1935. There were eight reports of the deaths of pigs investigated, but in no case was swine fever discovered.

On four occasions during the year swine fever was discovered in the carcases of pigs sent to the Public Abattoirs for slaughter.

Altogether 16 carcases were destroyed.

Two thousand and forty-eight outbreaks were confirmed in Great Britain.

Tuberculosis. One case of tuberculosis of the udder; three cases of clinical tuberculosis with cough; and five cases of tuberculous emaciation were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

On post mortem examination they were all classed as advanced.

Cattle Market. The approximate number of animals exposed for sale was :—

TABLE 22.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Asses.</i>
1935	3242	1622	2713	724	83	...
1934	3407	2375	1478	327	7	...
1933	3553	2975	1276	512	9	...
1932	4541	5558	1721	781	34	...
1931	4885	6260	2183	1244	11	...
1930	6965	8869	2037	573	17	...
1929	6947	9552	2291	966	19	...
1928	6432	5655	2041	1045	19	...
1927	9960	9922	2675	1333	...	21
1926	8092	7410	2285	930	20	...
1925	7171	6962	2346	486	23	...
1924	5609	5608	3493	620	24	...
1923	7716	10026	3040	721	35	...

MEAT INSPECTION.

The disease which causes most loss to the Meat Industry through condemnation is tuberculosis.

The number of susceptible animals (cattle, calves, pigs) affected with tuberculosis during 1935 was 883, or 4·98%.

Corresponding percentages were :—1934, 4·1% ; 1933, 3·1% ; 1932, 3·35% , 1931, 3·43% ; 1930, 2·38% ; 1929, 2·22% ; 1928, 2·9% ; 1927, 2·079% ; 1926, 2·15% ; 1925, 1·83% ; 1924, 1·87%.

Of 1,064 cows slaughtered, 194, or 18·2% were found to be affected with tuberculosis in some degree.

Of 306 heifers, only 4, or 1·3%, were affected.

Of 1,848 bulls, 75, or 4·2%, were affected.

Of 5,446 bullocks, 37, or 0·6%, were affected.

Out of 1,708 calves slaughtered, 2, or 0·1%, were affected.

Of 7,345 pigs slaughtered, 571, or 7·7% were affected.

The percentage for pigs in 1934 was 5·6%, and in 1933 was 2·5%.

The number of carcasses in which the disease was so advanced as to necessitate total condemnation was 129, compared with 89 in 1934, 80 in 1933, 84 in 1932, 90 in 1931, 68 in 1930, 84 in 1929, 111 in 1928, 107 in 1927, 107 in 1926, 69 in 1925, 85 in 1924.

In 1935, 63 carcasses of cattle were totally condemned as being unfit for human food, and of these, 58 were affected with tuberculosis.

The improvement in fluke infestation of livers was maintained.

The number of livers condemned owing to this disease was 4,808, compared with 6,195 in 1934, 7741 in 1933, 9019 in 1932, 6579 in 1931, 5247 in 1930, 6249 in 1929, 6042 in 1928, and 3836 in 1927.

Tuberculosis in Poultry. This disease is obviously a great source of loss to the industry and continues to increase.

Regular visits were made during the year to the one private slaughterhouse in the Borough ; to butchers and other meat shops ; to food preparing premises ; to the wholesale and retail fish markets ; and to the meat market.

There was an increase in the number of cattle slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs compared with 1934, but a decrease in the number of sheep, calves, and pigs.

TABLE 23.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

1935.	Boasts	Sheep	Calves	Pigs	Goats	Total
January	980	7017	167	884	..	9048
February	745	4891	109	639	..	6384
March	704	4231	150	561	..	5646
April	674	4108	136	498	..	5416
May	630	4338	30	374	..	5372
June	711	5636	110	375	1	6833
July	476	4701	71	185	..	5433
August	697	6857	173	286	..	8013
September	651	5242	182	486	..	6561
October	720	5664	209	791	..	7384
November	943	6776	238	977	..	8934
December	728	4864	133	1289	..	7014
TOTAL	8659	64325	1708	7345	1	82038

NUMBER OF CARCASSES AND PORTIONS OF CARCASSES
BROUGHT TO THE ABATTOIR.

TABLE 24.

1935.	CARCASSES.			BEEF		
	Beef	Mutton	Pork	Fore Qrs.	Hind Qrs.	Buttocks
January	43	43	...
February	24	32	31	31	...
March	24	28	32	32	...
April	26	33	33	...
May	15	20	12	12	...
June	30	...	42	42	...
July	24	7	36	36	...
August	30	6	41	41	...
September	24	20	26	26	...
October	24	14	...	...	...
November	21	21	...	...	...
December	12	48	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	228	222	296	296	...

1935.	CASES OF			Lengths of Pork	Legs of Pork	Tins of Meat
	Kidneys	Pork	Liver			
January	10	...	...	38	...	...
February	8	...	...	25	...	...
March	8	...	...	20	...	...
April	8	...	...	7	...	...
May	13	...	...	...	...	...
June	10	...	...	...	...	...
July	8	...	...	...	...	...
August	10	...	...	...	...	...
September	8	...	...	...	...	...
October	8	...	...	35	...	...
November	10	...	...	43	...	...
December	8	...	...	94	20	...
TOTALS ..	109	...	...	262	20	...

TABLE 25.
ORGANS AND PARTS OF CARCASSES EXAMINED, REJECTED AND DESTROYED, FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Disease or Condition	Diaphragm	Tongues	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Udders	Intestines	Kidneys	Tails	Lbs. of Meat
Fluke	4808	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis	187	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angioma	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unsound	18	27	5	13	1	..	..	..	..	1512
Abscesses	7	..	..	11	34	..	..	..	..	..
Actinomycosis	6	..	..	..	..	131	..	..	..	..
Mammitis
Parasitic	121	..	180	..	..	38	20	..	..
Nephritis	21	..	..
Bruised	2184
Congested
Pericarditis	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melanosis
Endocarditis
Fatty Degen'n...
TOTAL ..	—	—	31	213	48	5266	35	131	38	41	—	3696

TABLE 27.

TUBERCULOUS CARCASSES EXAMINED AND REJECTED.

	Cows		Heifers		Bulls		Bullocks		Calves		Sheep		Pigs		Fowl	Totals	
	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined
1935																	
January ..	23	7	...	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	32	6	3	68	17
February ..	13	2	...	2	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	48	2	7	76	13
March ..	14	4	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	6	47	6	10	78	21
April ..	15	4	2	...	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	35	2	5	64	14
May ..	23	4	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	31	5	2	66	11
June ..	14	2	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	21	4	2	46	8
July ..	13	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	20	3	3	54	7
August ..	15	5	...	1	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	24	5	...	49	11
September ..	20	5	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	15	61	15	...	93	20
October ..	16	3	...	...	6	...	3	1	...	...	...	6	61	6	8	94	18
November ..	13	2	2	1	7	1	4	2	...	...	...	6	70	6	15	111	28
December ..	15	6	...	...	6	...	7	1	...	...	...	9	111	9	13	152	29
TOTALS ..	194	44	4	4	75	5	37	5	2	2	...	69	571	69	68	951	197

TABLE 28.

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

EXTENT OF THE TUBERCULAR PROCESS IN PARTIALLY REJECTED CARCASSES.																	
Kind of Animal.	Number Slaughtered.	Of which were Tuberculous.	Totally Rejected	THORAX.			ABDOMEN.							Udders	Parts of Carcasses in lbs.		
				Lungs	Heart and Pericardium	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes				
Cows ...	1064	194	44	100	114	—	22	2	5	—	1	—	—	2	3829		
Heifers ...	306	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bulls ...	1848	75	5	58	31	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	958		
Bullocks ...	5446	37	5	28	20	—	1	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	780		
Calves ...	1708	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pigs ...	7345	571	69	403	236	—	—	204	1	—	—	183	—	—	—		
TOTALS	17717	883	129	589	401	—	24	209	11	1	1	183	—	2	5567		

TABLE 29.

FISH, RABBITS, ETC., EXAMINED, REJECTED AND DESTROYED.

FISH :

Quarts of Shrimps	2	Boxes of Peaches	2
Tins	9	Tins of Fruit	38
Bags	8½	Tins of Milk... ..	23
Boxes	195	Cases of Oranges... ..	9
Pounds	238½	Tins of Vegetables (Peas)	3
Rabbits	832	Pounds of Mushrooms	15
Tins of Meat	21	Pounds of Potatoes	132
Pounds of Pears	360	Bunches Spring Onions	48
Crates of Lettuce	54	Cwts. Grape Fruit Juice	12
Crates of Cauliflowers	10	Boxes of Frys	1
Chips of Strawberries... ..	56	Pounds of Madeira Beans	7
Chips of Red Currants	34	Cartons of Green Figs	15
Chips of Black Currants	5	Pounds of Plums	8½
Trays of Plums	3	Boxes of Salad	4
Chips of Loganberries	27	Boxes of Apples	1
Bags of Chestnuts	9	Eggs	48

NUMBER OF VISITS TO INSPECT FOOD.

Fish Shops	813
Provision Shops	921
Butchers' Shops	1829
Private Slaughterhouses	38
Meat Market	167
Fish Market	243
Railway Station	266
	<hr/>
	4277
	<hr/>

CARCASSES, ETC., SENT FOR UTILIZATION.

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
January	10	13	2
February	3	18	1
March	7	6	1
April	7	1	0
May	4	12	3
June	3	8	1
July	1	9	0
August	6	14	1
September.. ..	7	8	0
October	5	12	0
November.. ..	11	17	1
December	6	16	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total. . . .	76	17	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

E. J. BURNDRED,
Veterinary and Chief Meat Inspector.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The Public Analyst is Professor W. H. Roberts, M.Sc., F.I.C. Samples taken under the above Acts are submitted to him for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Liverpool.

The number of samples examined during 1935 was 417. Nine, or 3·35%, of the total proved, on examination, to be adulterated, or not up to standard.

TABLE 30. THE FOOD & DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

	Samples Taken.		Samples Genuine.		Samples Adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	40	206	35	200	5	6
Butter	-	3	-	3	-	-
Margarine	-	9	-	9	-	-
Tea	-	3	-	3	-	-
Coffee	-	3	-	3	-	-
Cocoa	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cheese	-	4	-	4	-	-
Barley	-	2	-	2	-	-
Rice	-	3	-	3	-	-
Jam	-	5	-	5	-	-
Baking Powder	-	1	-	1	-	-
Custard Powder	-	3	-	3	-	-
Egg Substitute Powder	-	1	-	1	-	-
Condensed Milk	-	16	-	16	-	-
Tinned Fruit Salad	-	1	-	1	-	-
„ Oranges	-	1	-	1	-	-
„ Peaches	-	2	-	1	-	1
Aspirin	-	1	-	1	-	-
Self-Raising Flour	-	3	-	3	-	-
Pepper	-	2	-	2	-	-
Ice Cream.....	-	33	-	33	-	-
Vinegar.....	-	2	-	2	-	-
Curry.....	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cream	-	3	-	3	-	-
Lemon Curd.....	-	1	-	1	-	-
Butter Beans	-	1	-	1	-	-
Baked Beans	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sild	-	1	-	1	-	-
Tinned Cream	-	4	-	4	-	-
„ Salmon	-	3	-	3	-	-
Hot Pot.....	-	1	-	1	-	-
Tinned Grape Fruit	-	1	-	1	-	-
„ Ox Tongue.....	-	1	-	1	-	-
Oatmeal	-	3	-	3	-	-
Tinned Peas.....	-	3	-	3	-	-
„ Cherries	-	1	-	1	-	-
Lobster Paste	-	1	-	1	-	-
Treacle	-	1	-	1	-	-
Jelly	-	1	-	1	-	-
Castor Oil.....	-	3	-	3	-	-
Ginger Wine Essence	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ground Almonds.....	-	1	-	1	-	-
Beef Suct.....	-	2	-	2	-	-
Sugar.....	-	2	-	2	-	-
Lard	-	1	-	1	-	-
Honey	-	2	-	2	-	-
Sage	-	2	-	2	-	-
Crab Spread.....	-	2	-	2	-	-
Lemon Cheese.....	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cooking Fat.....	-	2	-	2	-	-
Syrup	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cornflour	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mustard	-	1	-	1	-	-
Potted Meat	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sago	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ground Rice.....	-	1	-	1	-	-
Parrish's Chemical Food.....	-	1	-	1	-	-
Dessicated Cocoanut	-	2	-	2	-	-
Iodine Ointment.....	-	3	-	3	-	-
Glauber Salts	-	1	-	1	-	-
Rolled Oats	-	1	-	1	-	-
All Fours Mixture	-	1	-	1	-	-
Syrup of Figs	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mace	-	1	-	1	-	-
Demerara Sugar	-	2	-	2	-	-
Arrowroot.....	-	1	-	1	-	-
Turkey and Tongue Paste.....	-	1	-	1	-	-
Tomato Sauce.....	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cinnamon.....	-	1	-	-	-	1
Castor Sugar.....	-	1	-	1	-	-
Iceing Sugar	-	1	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	40	377	35	368	5	9

TABLE 31.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.—ACTION TAKEN IN REGARD TO ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Articles Purchased.	Number Analysed	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Number of Sample	Formal	Informal	Amount of Adulteration.	Action Taken.
Milk ...	246	235	11	47	...	Yes	Deprived of 10% of its milk fat ...	Formal sample taken and found genuine.
	...	...	...	59	...	Yes	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	...	...	...	108	Yes	...	Contained 5% of added water ...	Fined 10s. and special costs.
	...	...	...	109	Yes	...	Deprived of 6% of its milk fat...	Ditto.
	...	...	...	130	...	Yes	Deprived of 6% of its milk fat...	Formal sample taken.
	...	...	...	158	Yes	...	Deprived of 5% of its milk fat...	Dismissed on payment of costs.
	...	...	...	182	...	Yes	Deprived of 3% of its milk fat...	Warning letter sent.
	...	...	...	193	...	Yes	Deprived of 6% of its milk fat...	Formal sample taken and found genuine.
	...	...	...	226	Yes	...	Deprived of 5% of its milk fat...	Sample taken from cow and found genuine.
	...	...	...	364	...	Yes	Deprived of 6% of its milk fat...	Formal sample taken.
	...	...	...	385	Yes	...	Contained 5% of added water ...	Dismissed on payment of special costs.
Tin. Peaches	2	1	1	15	...	Yes	Contained 190 parts of tin per million ...	Warning letter sent.
Sago ...	1	...	1	244	...	Yes	Consisted of Tapioca ...	Ditto.
Cinnamon ...	1	...	1	350	...	Yes	Consisted of 4% sand siliceous matter ...	Ditto.

TABLE 32.
THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVE, &C. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 & 1927.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples Examined	No. of Samples Free	No. Containing Preservative	Where examination of preservative has been made and none found the fact is indicated by a x. All results are expressed in parts per million.							
				Sulphur Dioxide	Benzoic Acid	Borates	Salicylic Acid	H'drogen Peroxide	Formaldehyde	Fluorides	Sodium Nitrite
Milk ...	246	246	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—	—
Tinned Cream	7	7	—	—	—	x	—	x	x	—	—
Butter	3	3	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—
Margarine ...	9	9	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—
Jam ...	5	5	—	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—
Condensed Milk	16	16	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder	3	3	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jelly ...	1	—	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot	1	1	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger Wine...	1	—	1	x	600	x	x	—	—	—	—
Sugar...	4	4	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornflour	1	1	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	1	1	—	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—
Syrup	1	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	1	1	—	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	23	23	—	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—
Barley	2	2	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey and Tongue Paste...	1	1	—	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd...	1	1	—	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—
Potted Meat...	1	1	—	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—
Sago ...	1	1	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honey	2	2	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lobster Paste	1	1	—	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—
Potted Ox Tongue	1	1	—	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—
Treacle	1	—	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper	2	2	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Eleven samples of feeding stuffs and fertilisers were examined by the Analyst during the year. Of these, seven conformed with the statutory statement and four failed to do so. The vendors of the samples were informed of the difference between the actual composition and the composition as defined in the statutory statement, and the deficiency or excess was pointed out, and in the case of the formal samples the Ministry of Agriculture were informed.

The appended Table gives particulars of work done under the Act :—

TABLE 33.

ARTICLE.	Formal	Informal	According to Statutory Statement	Not According to Statutory Statement	ACTION TAKEN.
Meat and Bone Meal	2	—	—	2	Reported to Min. of Agriculture.
Do. ...	—	1	—	1	Letter sent.
Basic Slag	—	1	1	—	...
Sussex Ground Oats...	—	4	4	—	...
Wheat Feed	—	1	1	—	...
Nitrate of Chalk ...	—	1	—	1	Letter sent.
Bran	—	1	1	—	...

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Every endeavour has been made to give publicity to the provisions of the above Act.

Three thousand and seventy-two visits were made to premises, and personal warnings given by the Inspector in 214 instances.

SHELL FISH.

Samples of oysters, kindly examined by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, were found to be 90% clean.

Several samples of mussels were examined, certain of which gave unsatisfactory results. Appropriate action was taken.

ICE CREAM.

There are 132 ice-cream preparing premises in Blackburn, to which 740 visits were paid during the year. Cleansing and whitewashing has been carried out at all of the premises, and in seven instances new premises have been obtained and the sanitary conditions brought up-to-date.

It has been pointed out previously that there is no standard in this country for ice cream.

This applies not only to the constituents, but also to the purity of the product.

The lack of control is also evident from the variety of premises which are used for its manufacture.

Thirty-three samples were taken for chemical analysis, and 29 samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

The fat content ranged from 13.9%, a true ice cream, to 1.1%, which is not of much food value.

Bacterial counts varied from 300 bacteria per c.c. with B. Coli absent in 1 c.c., to more than 500,000 bacteria per e.e., with B. Coli present in 1/1000 e.c.

Every endeavour is being made to provide premises, self-contained, and separate from living premises, on lines similar to those adopted for dairies.

During the year seven such premises were provided, which are admirable for their purpose, but, until registration is required and enforced, there will always be premises used which, to say the least, are undesirable.

PART IV.

Prevalence of,
and
Control over,
Infectious Disease.

TABLE 34.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1935.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases notified in whole District.														Total cases notified in each Locality.												Total cases removed to Corporation Hospital	Total Deaths in the Borough																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	At Ages—Years.														St. Stephen's	Trinity	St. Michael's	St. John's	St. Silas'	St. Paul's	St. Peter's	St. Mary's	St. Matthew's	St. Thomas'	Park	St. Luke's			St. Mark's	St. Andrew's																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Small-pox...</

* Notifiable from July 1st to September 30th, 1936, only.

TABLE 35.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES NOTIFIED.

	Under One Year		1—2 Years		2—3 Years		3—4 Years		4—5 Years		5—10 Years		10—15 Years		15—20 Years		20—35 Years		35—45 Years		45—65 Years		Over 65 Years		Total 1935		Totals 1932		Totals 1933		Totals 1934	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scarlet Fever	1	..	6	6	9	11	4	11	16	18	63	70	40	43	5	8	19	27	2	3	..	1	..	1	165	199	97	135	271	278	305	360
Diphtheria	3	..	2	3	7	5	6	1	5	10	40	24	9	21	3	8	1	9	..	4	..	2	..	..	76	87	42	53	57	52	48	42
Erysipelas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	5	2	2	10	9	4	6	21	23	21	21	30	28	27	27
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	6	1	..	1	2
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	8
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	13	..	10	..	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	6	5	7	5	3
Pneumonia Ac. Primary..	1	..	4	5	1	..	2	4	4	4	18	4	7	4	7	4	20	10	14	8	22	14	16	8	116	65	114	62	138	115	103	60
Tuberculosis—Lungs ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	6	23	21	11	5	19	9	..	..	..	58	45	66	50	55	29	55	34
do. Other Forms.	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	6	1	7	1	..	..	2	3	1	..	1	1	2	..	23	8	14	19	16	12	13	8
Encephalitis Lethargica..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	4	6	3	2	3	1
Diarrhœa	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	2	1	..	..	1
TOTALS	8	3	14	14	18	17	14	17	27	33	127	101	66	72	19	26	71	93	30	26	54	36	22	15	470	453	368	377	577	539	560	559

TABLE 36.

Infectious Diseases.

CASE INCIDENCE PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.

	St. Stephen's	Trinity	St. Michael's	St. John's	St. Silas	St. Paul's	St. Peter's	St. Mary's	St. Matthew's	St. Thomas	Park	St. Luke's	St. Mark's	St. Andrew's
Scarlet Fever	3.37	3.23	3.62	2.86	2.62	3.37	2.67	2.01	4.24	3.78	4.47	2.54	1.76	1.92
Diphtheria	1.17	1.16	1.81	0.79	0.79	3.13	1.50	2.21	2.06	1.10	1.60	1.13	0.93	0.48
Erysipelas.....	0.39	0.38	0.24	0.31	0.11	0.23	0.33	0.50	0.12	0.64	0.45	0.56	0.41	0.57
Enteric Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puerperal Fever	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.10	0.09
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.15	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.12	0.18	0.11	0.00	0.10	0.09
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	1.80	2.07	1.08	1.11	0.79	1.51	1.17	1.81	1.45	1.84	2.75	2.40	0.93	0.77
Tuberculosis—Lungs	1.02	1.15	0.88	0.46	0.44	0.92	1.16	1.20	1.08	0.27	0.68	0.70	1.24	1.05
do. Other Forms ..	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.31	0.22	0.11	1.32	0.60	0.24	0.18	0.20	0.14	0.31	0.00
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	0.15	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.22	0.14	0.00	0.00
Diarrhoea	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09

TABLE 37.

SHEWING NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED FROM 1916 TO 1935.

DISEASE.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Smallpox	9	5	10	34	...	...	...	...	22	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	81	99	124	197	133	57	95	109	90	163
Erysipelas	44	66	42	57	56	36	42	58	54	44
Scarlet Fever	218	125	121	761	342	81	232	549	665	364
Enteric Fever	9	2	1	6	7	2	9	1	3	3
Puerperal Fever	11	7	10	9	7	7	4	6	8	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	19	9	16	16	21	13	10	13	12
Typhus Fever
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis
Poliomyelitis
Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Other forms of Tuberculosis
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
*Measles
Encephalitis Lethargica
Dysentery
Malaria
Pneumonia
†Diarrhoea...
*Chicken-Pox
TOTALS
	1592	2325	2083	689	654	782	865	974	816	959	750	759	751	1823	950	721	749	1122	1424	924

* No longer notifiable.

† Notifiable from July 1st to October 31st.

TABLE 38.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Incidence Rate per 1000 of Population				Death Rate per 1000 of Population				Housing Conditions																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Total Deaths				1935				1934				1933				1932				1931																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	1935				1934				1933				1932				1931																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

* 1 Case of Puerperal Fever from outside the Borough. † 1 Case of Puerperal Pyrexia from outside the Borough.

TABLE 39.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—ROOM SPACE IN RELATION TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES INCIDENCE.

Disease.	1935						1934						1933						1932						1931														
	Admitted to Hospital.			Remaining at Home.			Admitted to Hospital.			Remaining at Home.			Admitted to Hospital.			Remaining at Home.			Admitted to Hospital.			Remaining at Home.			Admitted to Hospital.			Remaining at Home.											
	No. of persons per room			No. of persons per room			No. of persons per room			No. of persons per room			No. of persons per room			No. of persons per room			No. of persons per room			No. of persons per room			No. of persons per room			No. of persons per room											
	Less than one	1—2	More than two	Total	Less than one	1—2	More than two	Total	Less than one	1—2	More than two	Total	Less than one	1—2	More than two	Total	Less than one	1—2	More than two	Total	Less than one	1—2	More than two	Total	Less than one	1—2	More than two	Total	Less than one	1—2	More than two	Total							
Scarlet Fever	92	121	56	269	54	41	..	95	119	250	35	404	157	103	1	261	141	251	38	430	73	46	..	119	3	104	82	189	7	33	343	12	43	9	64	10	7	17	
Diphtheria	67	81	7	155	5	3	..	8	16	56	14	86	2	2	..	4	23	49	27	99	6	4	..	10	2	50	39	91	2	2	..	4	13	23	14	50	6	1	7
Enteric Fever.....	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
TOTAL	161	203	63	427	59	44	..	103	135	307	51	493	159	105	1	265	165	300	65	530	79	50	..	129	5	160	124	289	9	35	347	26	66	23	115	17	8	25	

SCARLET FEVER.

During 1935, 364 cases of scarlet fever were notified, an incidence of 3·07 cases per 1,000 living. Two hundred and sixty-nine cases, or 73·9% of those notified, were removed to the Hospital.

The majority of the cases were mild, only one Borough death occurring a figure equivalent to a case mortality rate of 0·27%.

As in 1934 the heaviest incidence was amongst the 5-15 age group where 216 cases, or 59·3% of the total notified, occurred.

Scarlet fever anti-toxin is supplied free of charge to practitioners desirous of passively immunising immediate contacts of the disease.

Although no definite scheme exists for active immunisation against scarlet fever, 12 persons were Dick-tested during the year.

TABLE 40.
SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	Cases Notified in Black- burn.	Attack Rate per 100,000 of popu- lation.	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to cases notified.	All Cases Admitted to Hospital.		
					No. Admitted	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to cases treated.
1906	849	635.5	33	3.88	625	27	4.30
1907	544	479.0	21	3.86	381	12	3.10
1908	595	439.8	20	3.36	434	18	4.10
1909	1012	744.1	53	5.23	760	39	5.10
1910	795	580.3	27	3.39	538	17	3.10
1911	343	248.9	10	2.91	241	5	2.00
1912	116	87.1	3	2.59	78	2	2.50
1913	268	200.8	1	0.37	199	2	1.01
1914	704	524.1	10	1.40	560	6	1.07
1915	460	341.5	6	1.30	360	5	1.40
1916	153	116.1	4	2.60	101	2	1.90
1917	96	76.0	2	2.08	68	1	1.50
1918	150	120.1	2	1.30	122	2	1.60
1919	136	103.6	2	1.47	105	2	1.90
1920	181	120.9	3	1.60	164	3	2.40
1921	211	163.0	1	0.40	162	1	0.60
1922	231	178.5	2	0.80	186	2	0.80
1923	216	167.4	0	0.00	181	0	0.00
1924	70	54.2	1	1.43	62	1	1.60
1925	304	239.5	3	0.98	274	3	1.10
1926	218	175.2	1	0.46	192	1	0.53
1927	125	100.4	1	0.80	116	1	0.86
1928	121	96.7	0	0.00	104	0	0.00
1929	761	607.3	2	0.26	634	1	0.15
1930	342	272.1	0	0.00	285	0	0.00
1931	81	65.3	0	0.00	64	1	1.56
1932	232	189.8	1	0.43	189	1	0.52
1933	549	452.5	2	0.36	430	2	0.46
1934	665	554.7	5	0.75	404	1	0.24
1935	364	307.1	1	0.27	269	1	0.37

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 163 cases of diphtheria were notified, a figure equivalent to an attack rate of 1·37 per 1,000 of population. There were 23 deaths, giving a mortality rate of 14·1 per 100 cases notified.

One hundred and fifty-five cases, or 95·1% of the total notified, were removed to Hospital.

The disease was of a severe type.

The practitioners, as a body, avail themselves of the anti-toxin provided by the Health Department. During 1935, 590,000 units of anti-toxin were so dispensed.

There is an increasing tendency to administer anti-toxin at an early stage of the disease and to suspect cases, and the majority of local practitioners are sensible of the need of adequate dosage. More reliance is now placed upon clinical evidence as an aid to diagnosis than was the case some five or six years ago, and there is a diminishing tendency to attach undue importance to the negative swab.

SUPPLY OF ANTITOXIN TO PRACTITIONERS.

A supply of antitoxin for the use of practitioners is kept at the Health Office. A further quantity is kept at the Police Office, to which practitioners apply when the Health Office is closed.

Practitioners are advised to administer prophylactic doses of anti-toxin to immediate contacts of cases of diphtheria. On request anti-toxin is supplied free for this purpose.

TABLE 41.
DIPHThERIA.

Year.	Cases Notified in Black- burn.	Attack Rate per 100,000 of popu- lation.	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to cases notified.	All Cases Admitted to Hospital.		
					No. Admitted	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage of Deaths to cases treated.
1906	166	124.2	26	15.7	56	5	8.9
1907	150	111.5	17	11.3	63	5	7.9
1908	100	73.9	12	12.0	39	0	<i>Nil.</i>
1909	102	74.9	18	17.6	29	5	17.2
1910	96	70.0	22	22.9	42	9	21.4
1911	107	77.6	28	26.1	54	9	16.6
1912	55	41.3	9	16.4	36	5	13.9
1913	76	56.7	7	9.2	55	7	12.7
1914	62	46.1	7	11.3	37	2	5.4
1915	39	28.9	8	20.6	24	3	12.5
1916	52	39.5	9	17.3	32	3	9.3
1917	50	39.5	8	16.0	41	4	9.9
1918	57	45.6	11	19.3	56	4	7.1
1919	30	22.8	3	10.0	24	1	4.1
1920	69	49.3	10	14.5	59	7	13.2
1921	45	34.8	6	13.4	27	3	11.0
1922	52	40.1	7	13.4	38	6	13.0
1923	35	27.1	1	2.8	32	1	3.1
1924	62	48.0	3	4.8	48	2	4.1
1925	67	52.8	8	11.9	58	6	7.7
1926	81	65.0	8	9.9	73	8	9.3
1927	99	79.5	11	11.1	106	12	11.3
1928	124	99.1	14	11.2	111	7	6.3
1929	197	157.2	18	9.1	175	16	9.2
1930	133	106.0	9	6.7	125	12	9.6
1931	57	46.0	2	3.5	50	3	6.0
1932	95	77.7	7	7.3	91	9	9.8
1933	109	89.7	5	4.5	99	5	5.0
1934	90	75.0	4	4.4	86	4	4.6
1935	163	137.9	23	14.1	155	22	14.2

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTION.

The work of immunisation was continued, and during the year a total of 398 children underwent treatment.

TABLE 42.

CHILDREN IMMUNISED AT SCHOOL.

<i>Total No. Innocolated.</i>		<i>Three Innocolations.</i>		<i>Two Innocolations.</i>		<i>One Innocolation.</i>
94	...	52	...	6	...	36

IMMUNISATIONS AT HEALTH DEPARTMENT CLINIC.

<i>Total.</i>		<i>Three Innocolations.</i>		<i>Two Innocolations.</i>		<i>One Innocolation.</i>
161	...	109	...	7	...	45

IMMUNISATIONS AT MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

<i>Total.</i>		<i>Three Innocolations</i>		<i>One Innocolation</i>
143	...	30	...	113

SCHICK TESTS PERFORMED AT HEALTH DEPARTMENT CLINIC.

<i>Total.</i>		<i>Negative.</i>		<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Failed to Attend for Reading.</i>
15	...	13	...	2	...	—

*Total Immunisations at all
Diphtheria Prevention Clinics.*

398

*Total Schick Tests
Performed at all Clinics.*

15

ENTERIC FEVER.

Three cases of enteric fever were notified in the Borough and none terminated fatally.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1927.

One hundred and eighty-one cases of acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia were notified in 1935, compared with 163 in 1934. Forty of these cases terminated fatally, which represents a case mortality of 22·09, compared with 21·47% in 1934.

MEASLES.

This disease is not notifiable under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.

One thousand, one hundred and ninety-two cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department by parents and teachers. The cases notified in previous years were : 42 in 1934 ; 1,994 in 1933 ; 68 in 1932 ; 447 in 1931 ; 1,976 in 1930 ; 242 in 1929 ; 67 in 1928 ; 1,272 in 1927 ; and 619 in 1926.

Nine deaths from measles occurred during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease is not notifiable. Such cases as were brought to the notice of the Health Department were ascertained through the agency of teachers, school attendance officers, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. The number of cases (350) was higher than in 1934, when 152 cases were notified ; 7 deaths occurred from this cause, a case mortality rate of 2·0%, compared with 3·28% in 1934.

DIARRHŒA.

This disease is voluntarily notifiable in Blackburn between July 1st and October 31st of each year, notification being required in respect of children under two years of age. Only seven cases were notified during the year.

Diarrhœa was certified as the cause of six deaths.

Four of the deaths were in respect of infants under one year of age ; one was in the 1—2 age group, and one in the 2—5 age group.

The death rate per 1,000 births for the age group under two years was 3·52 ; the corresponding figure in 1934 was 4·85, and 6·17 in 1933, and 3·24 in 1932.

CHICKEN-POX.

During 1935 177 cases were notified by parents, school teachers, etc., compared with 734 cases notified in 1934, and 419 cases in 1933.

ANTHRAX.

No cases of human anthrax occurred in Blackburn during the year.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

During 1935 seven cases were notified as encephalitis lethargica. Six cases were certified as having died from encephalitis lethargica during the year.

No special arrangements exist for the after-care of cases of encephalitis lethargica, although accommodation is available at Queen's Park Hospital for this class of case.

OTHER NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Full use is made of information received from teachers and school attendance officers respecting the occurrence of cases of measles and whooping-cough, etc. These cases are followed up and investigated by the District Sanitary Inspectors, who submit investigation reports to the Medical Officer of Health.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was not prevalent during the year. There were 21 deaths, a figure equivalent to 0·17 deaths per 1,000 population.

TABLE 43.
VACCINATION RETURNS, 1935.

Month	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Exempted	Died Unvaccinated	Vaccination Postponed	Removed not traced	Removed traced	Unaccounted for	Insusceptible
January	140	43	82	9	1	2	—	3	—
February	102	27	64	5	1	1	—	4	—
March	155	50	90	8	2	—	—	5	—
April	133	41	74	12	—	—	1	5	—
May	135	40	81	6	2	—	—	5	1
June	125	34	81	3	—	—	—	6	1
July	149	43	82	8	—	1	2	13	—
August	131	27	78	6	—	1	1	17	1
September	116	17	58	5	2	1	—	33	—
October	113	13	60	3	—	—	1	36	—
November	109	3	25	5	—	—	—	76	—
December	120	—	18	7	—	—	—	95	—
TOTALS	1528	338	793	77	8	6	5	298	3

From the above Table it will be noted that of 1,528 children born during the year only 338, or 22·1%, were successfully vaccinated, and exemptions were successfully claimed in respect of 793 children, or 51·9% of those born.

CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

There are 124 beds at the Corporation Hospital, allotted as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	30 beds
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	16 beds
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	64 beds
Other Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	14 beds

TABLE 44.
Corporation Hospital.

	Patients remaining in Hospital on January 1st, 1935.			Patients admitted and Discharged in 1935.			Patients remaining in Hospital on December 31st, 1935			Analysis of all cases admitted in 1935 whether discharged or not during the year.				Average number of beds occupied during 1935	Cases removed expressed as a percentage of total notified
	Total	Re- cover'd	Died	Total	Re- covered	Died	Total	Re- covered	Died	Total	Re- covered	Died	Case Mor- tality %	Av. No of days in Hosp'l	
Tuberculosis	27	26	1	70	51	19	45	40	5	115	91	24	20.85	78.54	30.8
INFECTIOUS DISEASES															
Scarlet Fever ..	69	69	—	276	273	3	11	11	—	287	284	3	1.04	37.49	73.9
Diphtheria ..	14	14	—	153	130	23	10	10	—	163	140	23	14.11	37.16	95.1
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	0.00	37.33	100.0
Measles ..	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	33.33	19.33	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	0.00	17.14	11.3
Chicken Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases ..	—	—	—	8	6	2	—	—	—	8	6	2	25.00	14.87	—
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	0.00	21.33	33.3
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	100.00	4.00	0.0
TOTALS	83	83	—	451	421	30	24	24	—	475	445	30	6.31	36.40	47.37

SCARLET FEVER.

Two hundred and eighty-seven patients were admitted to Hospital as suffering from scarlet fever. Fourteen of these patients proved to be suffering from other conditions, and one fatality occurred in this group. Of the 273 cases of scarlet fever, two terminated fatally, a case mortality of 0·73%.

Anti-toxin is administered to the more severe cases, and patients are no longer detained in hospital until desquamation ceases, provided that no discharges or septic sores are present.

The following Table gives the ages and sexes of the patients admitted :—

TABLE 45.

<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
0—1 years ..	—	—	—	—
1—2 „ ..	6	6	12	—
2—3 „ ..	7	6	13	1
3—4 „ ..	3	15	18	—
4—5 „ ..	17	16	33	—
5—10 „ ..	50	52	102	1
10—15 „ ..	26	27	53	—
15—25 „ ..	12	18	30	—
25—35 „ ..	10	7	17	—
35—45 „ ..	2	4	7	1
45 and over ..	—	2	2	—
Total, 1935 ..	134	153	287	3
Total, 1934 ..	200	220	420	1
Total, 1933 ..	232	231	463	2
Total, 1932 ..	86	121	207	1
Total, 1931 ..	31	51	82	1

The following Table is an analysis of all cases admitted to the Corporation Hospital as Scarlet Fever.

Of the 26 cases with otorrhœa, two developed acute mastoiditis, necessitating operation, which was performed by Mr. J. M. Wishart.

The following Table shows the percentage of Scarlet Fever removals in Wards, 1935 :—

TABLE 47.

<i>Ward.</i>						1934 <i>Percentage</i>	1935 <i>Percentage.</i>
St. Stephen's	..	..	..	..	..	56·9	67·4
Trinity	..	..	..	..	..	77·1	88·0
St. Michael's	..	..	..	..	..	43·7	83·3
St. John's	..	..	..	..	..	57·1	77·7
St. Silas's	..	..	..	..	..	29·2	43·4
St. Paul's	..	..	..	..	..	72·7	86·2
St. Peter's	..	..	..	..	..	77·4	100·0
St. Mary's	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0
St. Matthew's	.	..	..	..	..	70·2	88·5
St. Thomas's	..	..	..	..	..	70·4	56·1
Park	..	..	..	..	..	69·1	66·6
St. Luke's	..	..	..	..	..	61·2	66·6
St. Mark's	..	..	..	..	..	65·3	70·6
St. Andrew's	..	..	..	..	..	60·0	70·0
						—	—
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	60·7	73·9
						—	—

Monthly Admissions of Scarlet Fever Cases to the Corporation Hospital during 1935 :—

TABLE 48.

<i>Month.</i>	1935.			1934.		
	<i>Cases Notified.</i>	<i>Cases Removed.</i>	<i>Percentage of Removals.</i>	<i>Cases Notified.</i>	<i>Cases Removed.</i>	<i>Percentage of Removals.</i>
January	89	63	70·7	51	30	58·8
February	65	54	83·0	121	37	30·5
March	48	40	83·3	89	28	31·4
April	21	12	57·1	43	32	74·4
May	25	20	80·0	30	24	80·0
June	14	12	85·7	39	33	84·6
July	11	8	72·7	27	23	85·2
August	11	9	81·8	16	14	87·5
September	23	19	82·6	28	27	96·4
October	23	12	52·1	43	31	72·1
November	16	11	68·7	79	56	70·9
December	18	9	50·0	99	69	69·6
TOTAL	364	269	73·9	665	404	60·7

Cases of scarlet fever are removed to Hospital on request by the general practitioner in charge of the case. Such request is invariably reserved for cases where home isolation or nursing presents difficulty.

DIPHTHERIA.

One hundred and sixty-three cases, of which eight were from outside the Borough, were admitted to Hospital during 1935.

Twenty of these cases proved not to be diphtheria, but were suffering from the undermentioned conditions :—

Scarlet Fever	5
Tonsillitis	9
Laryngitis... ..	2
Bronchitis... ..	2
Pertussis	1
Not Infectious Disease	1
	—
	20
	—

The following is an analysis of the cases admitted as diphtheria :—

The type of diphtheria prevalent throughout the year was of definitely severe type, and gave a case mortality rate of 16·1, this rate being the highest recorded during the last decade.

During the year 11 cases of laryngeal and tracheal diphtheria were admitted to the Corporation Hospital. Tracheotomy was not necessary in any of the cases.

TABLE 50.

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Under 1 year.. ..	3	—	3	—
1—2 years	2	2	4	2
2—3 years	8	4	12	2
3—4 years.. ..	5	2	7	1
4—5 years.. ..	6	10	16	5
5—10 years.. ..	37	26	63	10
10—15 years.. ..	8	20	28	3
15—25 years.. ..	4	14	18	—
25—35 years.. ..	1	5	6	—
35 years and over ..	—	6	6	—
TOTALS, 1935	74	89	163	23
TOTALS, 1934	47	47	94	5
TOTALS, 1933	70	63	133	6
TOTALS, 1932	42	66	108	11
TOTALS, 1931	27	29	56	3

The following Table shows the percentage of Diphtheria removals in Wards, 1935 :—

TABLE 51.

Ward.						1934	1935
						Percentage.	Percentage.
St. Stephen's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	80·0
Trinity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0
St. Michael's.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	93·3
St. John's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0
St. Silas's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0
St. Paul's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	85·7	92·6
St. Peter's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0
St. Mary's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	90·9
St. Matthew's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	94·1
St. Thomas's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0
Park .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	92·8	100·0
St. Luke's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0
St. Mark's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0
St. Andrew's.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0
TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	95·5	95·1

TABLE 52.

The monthly incidence of Diphtheria in Blackburn was :—

Month.	1935.			1934.		
	Cases Notified.	Cases Removed.	Percentage of Removals.	Cases Notified.	Cases Removed.	Percentage of Removals.
January.. ..	15	15	100·0	3	3	100·0
February	17	17	100·0	8	7	87·5
March	18	18	100·0	11	11	100·0
April	17	17	100·0	1	1	100·0
May	17	16	94·1	4	4	100·0
June	12	12	100·0	9	9	100·0
July	6	5	83·3	12	12	100·0
August	14	13	92·8	8	7	87·5
September ..	8	8	100·0	7	7	100·0
October	9	9	100·0	6	6	100·0
November ..	16	16	100·0	6	6	100·0
December ..	14	9	64·2	15	13	86·6
TOTAL	163	155	95·1	90	86	95·5

TABLE 53.
ENTERIC FEVER.

<i>Age Period.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Under 10 years	—	—	—	—
10—15 years.. ..	—	—	—	—
15—25 years.. ..	—	1	1	—
25—35 years.. ..	1	—	1	—
35—45 years.. ..	—	—	—	—
45 and upwards	1	—	1	—
TOTAL.. ..	2	1	3	—

OTHER DISEASES.

TABLE 54.
AGE PERIODS.

<i>Disease.</i>	0—1		1—2		2—5		5—15		15—25		25—35		35—45		45 & up		Total	Deaths
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	7	—	—
Ophthalmia																		
Neonatorum ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
No Disease	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
	1	1	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	4	2	4	—	1	2	1	22	4

Selected and complicated cases of measles and whooping cough are admitted to the Corporation Hospital.

TABLE 55.

OUT OF BOROUGH CASES.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Scarlet Fever.. ..	9	10	19	2
Diphtheria	5	3	8	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	2	—
Puerperal Fever	—	1	1	—
Other Diseases	1	1	2	1
TOTAL	16	17	33	5

TABLE 56.

ADMISSIONS FROM THE BLACKBURN ROYAL INFIRMARY.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever	8	13	21	2
Puerperal Fever	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas	2	2	4	—
Meningitis	—	1	1	—
TOTAL	10	17	27	2

ADMISSIONS FROM QUEEN'S PARK HOSPITAL.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever	10	16	26	—
Diphtheria	1	—	1	—
Measles	—	1	1	1
TOTAL	11	17	28	1

Cases from the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary and Queen's Park Hospital are included in the Out-of-the-Borough Table, if the cases were not Blackburn residents.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

AT THE CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

TABLE 57.

<i>Examination and Material.</i>	1935						1934	
	<i>Positive</i>		<i>Negative</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Total</i>	
For Diphtheria Bacilli :—								
<i>Swabs—</i>								
Private Practitioners	27	...	836	...	863	...	340	
Hospital	60	...	374	...	434	...	520	
Others	0	...	0	...	0	...	15	
For Tubercle Bacilli :—								
<i>Sputum—</i>								
Private Practitioners	21	...	103	...	124	...	100	
Hospital	22	...	56	...	78	...	140	
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	67	...	232	...	299	...	157	
* Examination of Urine, Pus, etc. :—								
Private Practitioners	0	...	0	...	0	...	12	
Hospital	0	...	0	...	0	...	20	
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	0	...	0	...	0	...	4	
Totals	197	...	1601	...	1798	...	1308	

* Figures in the above Table as to the examination of urine refer only to special examinations in the Hospital Laboratory and do not include routine examinations performed on the Wards.

DISINFECTION.

Number of Rooms Sprayed :—

Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Vermin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187

Articles Disinfected by Steam 9384

Number of Articles Destroyed by Consent of Owners 416

Amount of Disinfectant Distributed :—

Chloros	..	..	..	..	..	(Gallons)	{	Schools..	210 $\frac{5}{8}$
							{	Houses ..	117 $\frac{7}{8}$
Persons Cleansed at Disinfection Station..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cleansings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Library Books Fumigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313
Private Books Fumigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
School Books Fumigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135

CLEANSING OF PERSONS.

During 1935, 13 persons were dealt with at the Throstle Street Disinfecting and Cleansing Station. The conditions for which baths were given were as under :—

Scabies	8
---------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Seven of the persons dealt with were referred from the School Medical Department. The total number of baths given was 33.

PART V.

Prevalence of,
and
Control over,
Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY.

During the year 134 cases of Tuberculosis, 103 Pulmonary and 31 Non-Pulmonary, were notified. In 1934 the notifications numbered 110 ; in 1933, 108 ; in 1932, 114 ; in 1931, 210 ; in 1930, 191 ; in 1929, 155 ; and in 1928, 142. The notification of Tuberculosis in the area has been fairly satisfactory and there have been no cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

The number of deaths in 1935 from all forms of Tuberculosis was 96 ; Pulmonary Tuberculosis caused 79 deaths, and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 17. Nineteen or 19·79% of the deaths from Tuberculosis were in respect of cases which had not been notified during life.

RECORDS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

<i>Deaths from Tuberculosis</i>	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Pulmonary	79	67	84	79	97	105	114	82	96	106
Non-Pulmonary	17	11	12	19	18	18	13	21	14	10

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis is equivalent to a rate of 0·80 deaths per 1,000 living.

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVING COMPARED WITH THAT OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Blackburn...	0·80	0·65	0·78	0·79	0·93	0·97	1·01	0·82	0·88	0·93	0·86	0·86	0·96
England & Wales...	0·76	0·82	0·89	0·89	0·89	0·96	0·93	0·97	0·96	1·04	1·06	1·03	

Perusal of the above Table shows that the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis in Blackburn compares favourably with the corresponding rate for England and Wales.

Of the cases notified during the year 29 died, 26 of the deaths being from Pulmonary, and 3 from Non-Pulmonary disease.

The appended Table gives the age-groups of the cases notified and of the deaths for the year 1935.

TABLE 58.

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under one year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1— 5 years	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
5—10 „	—	1	6	1	—	—	3	—
10—15 „	2	3	7	1	—	—	3	—
15—20 „	3	6	—	—	1	4	—	1
20—25 „	6	4	1	2	6	7	—	1
25—35 „	17	17	1	1	8	11	—	1
35—45 „	11	5	1	—	10	6	1	1
45—55 „	10	7	1	1	15	2	1	—
55—65 „	9	2	—	—	5	3	—	1
65 and upwards	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1
Totals	58	45	23	8	46	33	9	8

Of cases notified during the year, the attack rate corresponds, in the case of males, to 1·12 per 1,000, and of females, to 0·82 per 1,000.

THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

During the year practitioners have referred 189 cases for examination at the Dispensary, and the Tuberculosis Officer has held 222 consultations with practitioners.

124 sputum examinations were undertaken for private practitioners and 299 in respect of patients attending the Dispensary.

During the year the Nurse made 2,502 home visits, 113 of which were in respect of ex-Service men.

The appended Table, which relates to persons who were at home during the last quarter of 1935, demonstrates the difficulty experienced in securing isolation of this type of case :—

TABLE 59.

	On First Visit.	After-wards.
No. who occupy a separate bedroom	197	225
No. who occupy a separate parlour alone	4	10
No. who occupied a kitchen alone	—	—
No. who occupied a shelter in yard	—	—
No. who occupied a separate bed in a room occupied by :—		
One other person	29	29
Two other persons	26	25
Three other persons	4	1
Four other persons	1	1
Five other persons	1	—
Many other persons (Common Lodging House, &c.) .	5	5
No. who occupied a bed in common with :—		
One other person	147	120
Two other persons	5	3
Two beds in a room :—		
Two persons in each bed	11	10
Three persons in each bed	1	1
No. who occupy a bed in common with :—		
One other person, and another person in room	13	14
TOTAL	444	444

THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

At the beginning of 1935 there were 447 Pulmonary and 108 Non-Pulmonary cases on the Dispensary Register.

The Tuberculosis Notification Register is a Register of all notified cases of Tuberculosis, whereas the Dispensary Register refers only to cases actually attending the Dispensary.

During the year 232 Pulmonary and 28 Non-Pulmonary cases were added to the Register, consequently 679 Pulmonary, and 136 Non-Pulmonary cases

were dealt with during the year and 204 names were removed by reason of:— Died, 48 ; transferred to other areas and lost sight of, 28 ; Non-Tuberculous, 128.

At the end of the year there were 611 names on the register, comprising 431 Pulmonary cases, 120 Non-Pulmonary cases and 60 cases in which the diagnosis had not been completed.

Of cases on the Register on December 31st, 1935, 38 were receiving no form of treatment. The majority of these were following their ordinary occupations.

Blackburn patients are admitted either to the Sanatorium Blocks at the Corporation Hospital, or to Meathop Sanatorium, Grange-over-Sands, where the Corporation reserves ten beds. The more advanced cases are received into the Corporation Hospital, the early cases, or those which have improved under treatment at the Corporation Hospital, being drafted to Meathop.

At the beginning of the year 20 males, six females, and one child were in-patients in the Sanatorium block ; during the year 65 males, 48 females, and two children were admitted ; on December 31st, 1935, 25 males, 18 females and two children were still undergoing treatment. In the course of the year 49 males, 27 females and one child were discharged. Eleven males and nine females died.

During the year the average number of beds occupied by Tuberculosis cases at the Corporation Hospital was only 30·8. This was due, as in 1934 to additional beds having been required for the reception of acute infectious disorders. Arrangements are in hand to accommodate Tuberculosis patients in other sanatoria, in order to meet such contingencies as may arise in dealing with acute infectious cases.

The appended Table shows the condition of patients on discharge from the Sanatorium Block :—

				<i>Disease</i>	<i>Much</i>					
				<i>Quiescent</i>	<i>Improved</i>	<i>No Change</i>	<i>Dead</i>			
Males	15	...	24	...	10	...	11
Females	6	...	16	...	5	...	9
Children	—	...	1	...	—	...	—
				—	...	—	...	—	...	—
				21	...	41	...	15	...	20
				—	...	—	...	—	...	—

At the commencement of the year five males and five females were in-patients at Meathop Sanatorium, while during 1935, nine males and seven females were admitted. At the end of the year four males and six females remained at Meathop. The appended Table shows the condition of patients on discharge from Meathop :—

			<i>Disease</i>	<i>Much</i>					
			<i>Quiescent</i>	<i>Improved</i>	<i>No Change</i>	<i>Dead</i>			
Males	...	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	2
Females	...	...	—	...	5	...	—	...	1
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			1	...	10	...	2	...	3
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 17 deaths were certified to be due to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, compared with 11 in 1934, 12 in 1933, 19 in 1932, 18 in 1931, 18 in 1930, 13 in 1929, and 21 in 1928. The deaths were due to :—

						<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Bone and Joint Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Intestinal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0	1

Thirty-one cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. The diagnoses were :—

						<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Tuberculous Glands of Neck ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Intrathoracic Glands ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Tuberculous Joint Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Tuberculous Bone Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1

BONE AND JOINT TUBERCULOSIS.

Thirty-two cases of bone or joint tuberculosis were examined by Dr. Briggs at the Special Orthopaedic Clinic.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS.

The following Table gives details of Dental work carried out as part of the Tuberculosis Scheme :—

The Dental Surgeons carried out the following work in 1935 :—

Number of Patients	..	..	..	..	..	12
Permanent Teeth extracted	..	..	..	..	..	17
Temporary Teeth extracted	..	..	..	..	..	—
Permanent Teeth Filled	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Operations	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of Sessions held	..	..	..	..	..	8

The following treatment was carried out at Meathop Sanatorium by the Dental Surgeon attached to that Institution. The cost of this treatment was borne by the Health Committee.

Number of Patients Treated	..	..	..	..	4
Part Dentures supplied	...	...	...	...	2
Permanent Teeth Extracted	...	...	...	...	12

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

Particulars of the Ultra-Violet Light Treatment of Tuberculosis patients will be found in Table 87.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

It was not found necessary to take any action during the year under the above regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough on the 31st December, 1935.

TOTAL CASES.	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.		
	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total
763	324	218	542	118	103	221

TABLE 61.

(FORM T. 145 OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH).

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY--WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1935

PART "A"

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL
	Ad'lts		Chil'n		Ad'lts		Chil'n		Ad'lts		Chil'n		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	30	27	4	3	2	—	19	5	32	27	23	8	90
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	6	9	36
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	31	7	4	63
B.—Contacts examined during the year :													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	1	6
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	9	11	24
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	17	12	38
C.—Cases written off the Dis- pensary Register as :—													
(a) Recovered	1	2	—	1	1	4	—	—	2	6	—	1	9
(b) Non tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary register as tuber- culous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	38	29	15	119
D.—Number of Persons on Dis- pensary Register on Dec. 31st :													
(a) Diagnosis completed	259	156	5	11	31	32	38	19	290	188	43	30	551
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	15	20	60

1.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	555
2.—Number of Cases Transferred from other Areas and Cases returned after Discharge under Head 3 in previous years...	3
3.—Number of Cases Transferred to other Areas, cases not desiring further assistance under Scheme and cases "lost sight of"	28
4.—Cases written off during year as Dead (all causes)...	48
5.—Number of Attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	5835
6.—Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on 31st December..	214
7.—Number of Consultations with Medical Practitioners: (a) Personal ...	222
(b) Other ...	124
8.—Number of Visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations)...	55
9.—Number of Visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary Purposes ...	2502
10.—Number of :—(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined...	501
(b) X-Ray Examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	484
11.—Number of "Recovered" Cases restored to Dispensary Register	—
12.—Number of "T.B. Plus" Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	208

TABLE 62. (FORM T. 145 OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH)

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

PART "G."

Classification on Admission to the Institution	Condition at time of Discharge	DURATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT IN THE INSTITUTION												GRAND TOTALS
		Under 3 months but excg 28 days			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			TOTALS
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Class T.B. Minus. ...	Quiescent	3	4	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	13
	Not Quiescent	4	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	10
	Died in Institution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class T.B. plus. Group I.	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Not Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died in Institution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class T.B. plus. Group II.	Quiescent	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
	Not Quiescent	15	3	...	3	2	...	2	2	...	...	20	7	27
	Died in Institution	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	6
Class T.B. plus. Group 3.	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not Quiescent	8	6	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	6	17
	Died in Institution	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
TOTAL (PULMONARY)		35	16	...	11	8	...	9	4	...	1	55	29	84
Bones and Joints	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died in Institution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died in Institution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Organs	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died in Institution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peripheral Glands	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died in Institution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL (NON PULMONARY) ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 63.

(FORM T. 145 OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH).

PART "C."—NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE
31ST DECEMBER IN INSTITUTIONS BELONGING TO THE COUNCIL.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	FOR PULMONARY CASES		FOR NON PULMONARY CASES		TOTAL
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	
CORPORATION HOSPITAL... ..	54	4	...	6	64
MEATHOP SANATORIUM	10	...	...	...	10
Queen's Park Hospital	18	...	4	15	37

TABLE 64.PART "D."—RETURN SHOWING EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE
YEAR 1935.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st	Admitt'd during the year	Dis- charged during the year	Died in the Institu- tions	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Doubtfully Tuberculous Cases Admitted for Observation	Adult Males...	1	5	5	...	1
	Adult Females.	2	4	5	...	1
	Children... ..	—	1	—	...	1
	Total	3	10	10	...	3
Number of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	24	74	57	12	29
	Adult Females.	9	53	29	11	22
	Children... ..	1	...	1	...	...
	Total	34	127	87	23	51
Number of patients suffering from Non- Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Adult Males...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Females.	...	...	...	...	...
	Children... ..	...	1	...	...	1
	Total ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...		37	138	97	23	55

TABLE 65. (FORM T. 145 OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH).

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.				Previous to 1935.					1935.				
				Class T.B. minus	Class	T.B. plus.			Class T.B. minus	Class	T.B. plus.		
				Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	DISEASE ARRESTED ...	Adults	M.	10	2	7	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
			F.	13	1	6	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
		Children		18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	DISEASE NOT ARRESTED .	Adults	M.	28	10	27	8	45	9	4	9	3	16
			F.	8	8	14	...	22	11	5	6	4	15
		Children		18	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Condition not ascertained during year			102	41	41	12	94	...	...	...	...	...
	Total on Dispensary Register on December 31st			197	62	95	22	179	28	9	15	7	31
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register (a) and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	19	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
			F.	17	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Children		6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register... ..			548	101	64	33	198	...	...	...	...	...
	Dead... ..	Adults	M.	57	47	140	282	469	1	...	1	3	4
			F.	52	38	121	206	365	...	...	2	2	4
		Children		32	7	33	38	78	...	...	...	...	...
	Total written off Dispensary Register			731	194	361	559	1114	1	...	3	5	8
	GRAND TOTALS			928	256	456	581	1293	29	9	18	12	39

TABLE 65--Continued

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.				Previous to 1935.					1935.				
				Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
			F.	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Children		...	4	...	4	8	...	...	...	3	3
	Disease Not Arrested	Adults	M.	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
			F.	...	1	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
		Children		2	7	...	8	17	2	4	3	14	23
	Condition not ascertained during year			16	14	9	19	58	...	...	...	...	...
	Total on Dispensary Register on December 31st			19	28	13	33	93	3	4	3	17	27
	Transferred to Pulmonary ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	2	1	...	2	5
F.				1	1	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...
Children			4	1	4	20	29	...	...	...	...	...
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...			70	62	57	249	438	...	...	...	...	...
Dead... ..		Adults	M.	22	17	9	4	52	...	...	...	1	1
			F.	14	17	10	2	43	...	...	...	...	...
		Children		18	34	27	5	84	...	...	...	...	...
Total written off Dispensary Register			131	133	107	287	657	...	...	...	1	1	
GRAND TOTALS (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary) ...			150	161	120	320	750	3	4	3	18	28	

TABLE 66.

TABLE SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE BLACKBURN CORPORATION HOSPITAL DURING 1935.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Duration of Residential Treatment.																
Condition at time of Discharge.	Under 3 months						3-6 months.			6-12 months			More than 12 months.			TOTAL
	Under 3 months			3-6 months.			6-12 months			More than 12 months.						
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.				
CLASS A. Cases in which Tubercle Bacilli have never been found	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLASS B 1 Early cases in which Tubercle Bacilli have been found	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLASS B 2 Intermediate Cases in which Tubercle Bacilli have been found	4	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
	10	6	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	
	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	
CLASS B 3 Advanced cases in which Tubercle Bacilli have been found	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	8	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
	6	6	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
TOTAL	33	25	1	24	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	89	

OBSERVATION CASES.	DIAGNOSIS ON DISCHARGE FROM OBSERVATION	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						TOTALS	
		Stay Under 4 Weeks			Stay Over 4 Weeks			Stay Under 3 Weeks			Stay Over 4 Weeks				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
TUBERCULOUS ... ..	...	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Non-Tuberculous	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Doubtful	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTALS	...	...	...	3	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

TABLE 68.

SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1935.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during 1935.	Discharged during 1935.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31st, 1935.
Meathop Sanatorium ...	Adults	M.	9	8	2	4
		F.	7	5	1	6
	Children	M.	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—
Corporation Hospital. ...	Adults	M.	65	49	11	25
		F.	48	27	9	18
	Children	M.	1	—	—	1
		F.	1	1	—	1
Residential Open-Air School. ...	Children	M.	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	...	37	131	90	23	55

TABLE 69.

CONDITION AT END OF 1935 OF PATIENTS TREATED AT AND DISCHARGED
FROM THE BLACKBURN CORPORATION HOSPITAL

Year Dis- charged	At full work. No Symp- toms 1	At full work, but with difficulty 2	Not able to work full time owing to ill health. 3	Not able to work but able to get about 4	Confined to the house 5	Confined to bed 6	Died (not in the In- stitution at time of first admis- sion). 7	Cannot trace 8	Total.
1915	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	14	73
1916	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	9	56
1917	—	—	—	—	—	1	29	8	38
1918	7	—	1	1	—	1	38	9	57
1919	16	—	—	2	—	—	47	8	73
1920	12	—	—	4	—	—	47	10	73
1921	16	2	2	5	—	—	47	5	77
1922	20	5	5	3	2	—	55	13	103
1923	24	3	4	6	1	—	68	17	123
1924	11	2	1	8	—	—	65	14	101
1925	10	3	2	6	3	—	57	21	102
1926	4	4	2	4	—	—	28	13	55
1927	11	3	1	4	1	1	14	10	45
1928	3	2	1	5	1	1	23	6	42
1929	2	1	4	5	—	—	18	1	31
1930	2	3	6	11	3	6	24	6	61
1931	4	5	9	46	3	4	35	8	114
1932	3	14	23	30	6	—	54	2	132
1933	10	9	6	5	2	—	31	1	64
1934	14	28	18	9	6	4	34	4	117
1935	16	3	6	17	6	10	16	3	77
Total.	185	87	91	171	34	28	836	182	1614
%	10.8	5.5	5.5	10.8	2.4	2.0	52.2	10.8	—

TABLE 70.

CONDITION AT END OF 1935 OF PATIENTS TREATED AT AND DISCHARGED
FROM MEATHOP SANATORIUM.

Year Dis- charged.	At full work. No Symp- toms. 1	At full work, but with difficulty 2	Not able to work full time owing to ill health 3	Not able to work but able to get about 4	Confined to the house. 5	Confined to bed. 6	Dead 7	Can- not trace 8	Total.
1915	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	20	32
1916	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	30
1917	1	—	—	1	—	—	21	13	36
1918	2	—	1	3	—	1	23	10	40
1919	6	1	1	1	—	—	21	18	48
1920	4	1	1	1	—	1	20	14	42
1921	8	—	2	2	—	2	13	15	42
1922	4	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	22
1923	2	1	2	3	—	—	9	7	24
1924	1	—	—	1	—	2	14	8	26
1925	3	1	—	2	—	1	15	3	25
1926	2	1	—	3	—	—	10	10	26
1927	4	—	1	3	—	2	6	3	19
1928	—	2	1	1	—	—	10	5	19
1929	—	1	2	2	—	1	7	—	13
1930	—	2	—	5	—	—	13	1	21
1931	2	2	2	2	—	1	5	3	17
1932	2	2	2	8	1	—	4	4	23
1933	4	2	1	—	—	—	6	—	13
1934	5	3	1	1	—	1	3	1	15
1935	—	2	—	8	3	—	2	1	16
Total	50	21	17	47	4	12	241	157	549
%	9.1	3.9	3.0	8.6	0.7	2.6	43.9	28.2	—

TABLE 71.

SUMMARY OF DISPENSARY STATISTICS AND OF HOME VISITING.

	1935	1934
Number of persons placed under observation for purpose of diagnosis	196	146
Number of persons for whom the period of observation exceeded two months	48	34
Number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officer to the homes of patients	55	90
Number of visits paid by Nurses to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes	2502	2333
Number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary :—		
Insured	3827	3081
Not Insured	2008	1440
Total	5835	4521
Number of patients under Domiciliary Treatment :—		
Pulmonary	164	177
Non-Pulmonary	50	51
Total	214	228
Number of reports received from practitioners in respect of patients on Domiciliary Treatment	72	79
Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary :—		
Positive	88	125
Negative	335	272
Total	423	397
Number of houses disinfected during the year :—		
(i) On removal of patient to Hospital ..	48	53
(ii) On death	16	24
(iii) On changing address.. .. .	6	5
Number of Reports made to Local War Pensions Committee by the Tuberculosis Officer on general progress and capacity for work of Tuberculous Discharged ex-Service men	38	36

PART VI.

Venereal Diseases.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The arrangements for the treatment of Venereal Disease and for the examination of pathological material are the same as in 1934.

(a) *The Royal Infirmary Centre :*

Seven hundred and eighteen patients, of whom 336 were Blackburn residents, attended this Centre for the first time during the year. Of the Blackburn cases 98 were suffering from gonorrhœa, 35 from syphilis, 1 from soft chancre, and 202 from conditions non-venereal.

The appended Table shows the number of new cases seen yearly at the Royal Infirmary since 1926.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
1926	..	260	..	144	..	404
1927	..	300	..	103	..	403
1928	..	349	..	291	..	640
1929	..	380	..	251	..	631
1930	..	365	..	265	..	630
1931	..	384	..	269	..	653
1932	..	440	..	267	..	707
1933	..	412	..	210	..	622
1934	..	365	..	315	..	680
1935	..	440	..	278	..	718

The total number of attendances for all patients was 22,944, 12,445 of which were in respect of Blackburn residents. The aggregate number of in-patient days at the Royal Infirmary was 98 for Blackburn cases, and 146 for cases from other sources.

During the year 59 males and 37 females ceased to attend the Clinic before completion of the full course, and 54 cases, 28 males, and 26 females, discontinued attendance after completion of treatment, but before final tests for cure had been carried out.

(b) *The Victoria Street Centre :*

This centre is for the treatment of women maritally infected, and of children congenitally or accidentally infected. The Clinic forms part of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and all cases referred for treatment have passed through the Welfare Centres.

At the beginning of the year 10 females were under treatment for syphilis, and 50 females for gonorrhœa. In the course of the year the following cases were dealt with for the first time :—Gonorrhœa, 28 ; syphilis, 4 ; non-venereal conditions, 33. The total number of attendances made was 1,134.

TABLE 72—Continued.

14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—		Approved	Arsenobenzene Compounds	Mereury	Bismuth Bicreol Bismostab Iodoform Bismuthate Quinine Bivitol Stabismol Bismogenal
(a) Names of preparations ... ..	...	Neokharsivan, Stabilarisan, Sulfarsenol, Silver Salvarsan, Kharsulphan, Myo-Salvarsan	...	Pil. Hydrarg. Hyd. ē Creta.	...
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) ... ..	...	2155	...	...	2642
15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V21 as amended by Memo. V21a followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhœa ?					
Yes.					
If not, in what way are they modified ? ...					
There is now a complement fixation test done for Gonorrhœa.					
16. PATHOLOGICAL WORK :—		MICROSCOPICAL		SERUM TESTS.	
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre		for spirochetes	for gonococci	Wassermann	Others for syphilis for gonorrhœa
...		5	2232	...	...
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centro sent for examination to an approved laboratory.		...	...	937	8

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country
in the case of persons residing elsewhere
than in England and Wales) to be inserted
in these headings

	Blackburn	Lancashire	Total
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—			
Syphilis	35	48	83
Soft Chancre	1	...	1
Gonorrhoea	98	136	234
Conditions other than venereal	202	198	400
TOTAL	336	382	718

B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	12445	10499	...	...	...	...	22944
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area... ..	98	146	...	...	...	...	244
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene com- pounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	914	1241	...	...	...	...	2155

(Signed) DOROTHEA I. BAIRD,
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.
May, 3rd 1936.

TABLE 73—Continued.

14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—					
(a) Names of preparations ...	...	Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds Neokharsivan, Sulfarsenol Stabilarsan Stovarsol	Mercury P'il. Hydrarg. Hyd. c Creta.	Bismuth Bicreol.	
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) ...	...	102	...	112	
15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V21 as amended by Memo. V21a followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhoea ? ...					
If not, in what way are they modified ? ...					
<i>Primary syphilis.</i> —If blood negative to begin with patient discharged ; if blood negative for two years from commencement of treatment without return of symptoms. <i>Secondary syphilis.</i> —After provocative dose of arsenobenzol and if blood test negative two years after treatment ceased, <i>Gonorrhoea</i> : Discharged after three successive smears from Urethra and Cervix after menstrual period and provocative vaccine.					
16. PATHOLOGICAL WORK :—					
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ...	...	Microscopical for spirochetes	Wassermann	Serum Tests Others for syphilis	for gonorrhoea
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory.	...	...	...	...	...
	345		50	...	1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings	Blackburn	Gt. Harwood	Whalley	Wilpshire	Church	Total
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—						
Syphilis	4	...	...	...	...	4
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	25	2	1	...	...	28
Conditions other than venereal	31	...	...	1	...	33
TOTAL	60	2	1	1	...	65
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	1071	29	20	13	1	1134
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Number of doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	102	...	...	...	...	102

30th January, 1936

(Signed) DOROTHEA L. BAIRD,
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

BLACKBURN ROYAL INFIRMARY—V.D. Beds : Male 2 ; Female 2.

PARTICULARS OF STAFF.

	Duties.	If Employed Whole or Part-Time on Duties in V.D. Centre.
Medical Officers— Dr. W. Cran Duthie.	In charge of Male clinic.	Part-time.
Dr. D. I. Baird	In charge of Female clinic . .	Part-time.
Resident Medical Officers . .	Assist at male clinics	Part-time.
Nurses—Two	To prepare for and assist at clinics Do irrigations, &c., and keep registers	One whole time. One at female clinic only.
Male Attendants—Two . .	To prepare for and assist at male clinics. Do irrigations, &c., and general porter's work in connection with clinics.	One nearly whole-time and evenings and week-ends and one at clinics only.
Dispenser—One	General Dispensing duties	Four clinics per week.
Clerk	Preparation of statistical returns and general clerical duties	Part-time.

Patients from Blackburn attended the following centres for treatment during the year :—

	<i>Gonorrhœa.</i>		<i>Non-Venereal</i>		<i>Syphilis.</i>
Preston . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1
Salford	1	...	1	...	...
Leeds . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1
South Shields	1	...	...	...	1

PART VII.

Maternity and Child
Welfare.

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

An Ante-Natal Clinic is conducted twice weekly, particulars of which will be found in the appended Table :—

TABLE 74.

No. of Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
No. of Attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	...	2565
No. of Individuals	...	...	...	...	...	...	682
No. of Normal Labours	...	...	...	...	...	...	388
No. of Abnormal Labours	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
No. Non-pregnant	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
No. Undelivered at End of 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Sent by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Sent by Matron, Springfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Sent by Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Sent by Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Women who came on their own initiative	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
Sent by friends	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Sent by others	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Primigravidæ Examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Multigravidæ Examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	359
Multigravidæ undelivered at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Primipara undelivered at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	39

The 57 abnormal cases were as follows :—

Instrumental	...	...	...	8	Miscarriage	...	...	...	9
Stillbirths	...	...	...	11	Twins	...	...	...	4
Cæsarean Section	...	...	...	10	Albuminuria	...	...	...	2
Premature Births	...	...	...	3	Occipito-Posterior	...	...	...	2
Breech	...	...	...	8					

In the above Table it will be noted that the number of both individuals and of attendances made was less in 1935 than in 1934. The falling off was largely due to fewer patients having been referred from Springfield for examination, since, during 1935, more Springfield patients were under the care of their private practitioners than in 1934.

That the Clinic is not losing its place in the health scheme of the Borough is shown by the number (193) of women who attended on their own initiative, the percentage of such cases to totals attending being higher than in 1934.

Although the number of attendances has declined, the average per session has been too high for the convenience of both staff and mothers.

Clinic overcrowding will continue to prevail until extra sessions are arranged. This will be possible when the recently appointed additional medical officer begins duty.

Sixty mothers attended the clinic for post-natal examination, although no ad hoc session is held for that purpose. With the aid of the additional medical officer, it is proposed to hold such clinics.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Forty-four midwives notified their intention to practise during 1935. Fifteen of these are attached to the District Nurses Home.

All are trained midwives and hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board by examination.

During the year two midwives left the Borough, leaving 42 on the register on December 31st, 1935.

One hundred and fifty-four visits were paid to the midwives' homes, of which seven were special visits, and 41 were ineffective.

Bags, case registers, and ante-natal record books are inspected at each routine visit.

The following notifications required under the rules of the Central Midwives' Board were received :—

Notifications of still birth	...	...	...	...	20
„ laying out dead body	...	...	...	...	1
„ deaths in practice	...	...	...	...	4
„ having advised artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	18
„ liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	4
					—
			TOTAL	...	47
					—

On two occasions the bags were found not to be satisfactory, and at four inspections the case register had not been kept up-to-date.

Ante-natal care is carried out by the midwives, but there is still room for improvement in the keeping of the ante-natal record books.

In this connection it should be stated that closer co-operation of the midwives with private practitioner or clinic would do much to raise the standard of ante-natal work as practised by them.

Lectures by obstetricians on the staffs of teaching hospitals are arranged by the Committee in order to keep the midwives in line with modern midwifery practice. These lectures have been well attended and have done much to improve the midwife's theoretical knowledge of obstetrics, and to maintain her interest in the practice of her profession. The theoretical knowledge thus acquired would be of greater value to her and to her patient were it combined with practical consultation and demonstration, either at the Clinic or in the private practitioner's consulting room.

The old suspicion that the Ante-Natal Clinic is a poaching organisation designed to divert cases from the midwife to Springfield or Queen's Park dies hard. It is true that from time to time a midwife's case is referred from the Clinic to one or other of the Blackburn Hospitals, and then only if the medical condition of the case is such as demands more specialised treatment than is possible in the ordinary household. In the interests of both patient and midwife this is obviously the only course to adopt, and although the midwife certainly forfeits the fee which she would otherwise have received from the patient, the Council pay ten shillings compensation in respect of every case so lost.

Far from being an obstructionist measure, the Clinic is designed to assist the midwife and to co-operate with her in the welfare of her patients. Although many of our midwives appreciate the advantages of such co-operation, there are some who invite medical aid only when required so to do by the rules of the Central Midwives Board. It is pertinent to ask whether many of such emergency calls would be necessary, had the midwife secured for those patients the benefit of medical advice at an earlier date.

The Committee is fully alive to the desirability of raising the standard of midwifery practice, and to this end are granting two scholarships per year, tenable at maternity hospitals, to local midwives. Each course will be of one month's duration, and at a teaching hospital. The course of instruction will comprise not only lectures and in-patient demonstrations, but will include work in the district similar to that usually undertaken by the independent midwife.

MEDICAL AID FORMS.

Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	451
Artificial feeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Laying out dead body	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Notification of death	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL							498

REASONS FOR SENDING FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

Labour —

Abnormal presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Breech	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Occipito posterior	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Precipitate labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Delayed labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Early rupture of membranes	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No presenting part	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Obstructed labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Placenta praevia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Placenta adherent	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premature labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Prolapse of cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Twins	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Torn perineum	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Uterine inertia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Post partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 — 294

Puerperium—

Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sugar in urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other illnesses	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 — 44

Baby—

Hare lip	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eye discharge	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Feebleness of child	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other illnesses	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Phimosi	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 — 63

Ante-Natal—

Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Ante-partum haemorrhage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 — 50
TOTAL								451

SPRINGFIELD MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.

Three hundred and twenty-nine cases were admitted during the year, being thirty-four less than in 1934.

Number of Maternity Beds in the Institution	...	...	19 and 1 isolation bed
Number of Maternity Cases admitted during the Year	...	...	329
Average Duration of Stay	...	...	13½ Days
Number of Cases Delivered by :—			
(a) Midwives	...	...	257
(b) Doctors	...	...	40
Number of Cases in which Medical Assistance was sought by a Midwife in Emergency			
...	...	...	120
Number of Cases Notified as :—			
(a) Puerperal Fever	...	...	Nil
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1
Number of Cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	Nil
Number of Infants not entirely Breastfed while in the Institution	...	...	1
Number of Cases Notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	Nil
Number of Maternal Deaths	...	...	Nil
Number of Infant Deaths :—			
(i) Stillborn	...	...	11
(ii) Within Ten Days of Birth	...	...	7

Cause of Death in each Case, and results of Post-Mortem Examination (if obtainable) :—

Stillbirths.—Causes

Monster...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Severe toxæmia of mother	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Severe anaemia of mother (prem. twins macerated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Extended breech and uterine inertia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spontaneous delivery (breech)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Placenta Velamentosa and ruptured vessel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Very short cord and strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Deaths—

Melaena neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia (prolapsed cord)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Imperforato anus and rectum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Double hare lip and cleft palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

No maternal deaths took place at Springfield during the year, and only one case of notifiable puerperal pyrexia occurred.

PUERPERAL FEVER & PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

(a) Puerperal Fever :—

Six notifications were received during the year, one of which, in respect of an out-of-the-Borough case, was not investigated. Two cases terminated fatally.

No. of cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Borough cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Out of Borough cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of cases attended by midwife alone	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of cases attended by a doctor and midwife	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of cases attended in an Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of cases treated at Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of cases treated in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of cases attended by District Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of cases which recovered (one out-of-Borough case)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of cases which died (in Borough)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

(b) Puerperal Pyrexia :—

Twelve cases, one of whom died, were notified during the year.

No. of cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Borough cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Out of Borough cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of cases attended by Doctor and Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of cases attended by Doctor alone	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of cases attended by Midwife alone	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of cases attended in Institution...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of cases treated at Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of cases treated in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of cases attended by District Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of cases treated in Private Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of cases which recovered (one out-of-Borough)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of cases which died (in Borough case)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The facilities available for specialist opinion in cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia and for the examination of pathological material have been described in previous reports.

Although no difficulty has been experienced in securing early hospitalisation of cases of puerperal infection, the arrangements provided are somewhat disjointed and would serve a more useful purpose if unified.

Non-surgical cases of puerperal infection are admitted to the cubicle isolation block at the Corporation Hospital. It not infrequently happens that cases so admitted develop complications which call for surgical intervention. As major surgical work cannot be performed at the Corporation Hospital, such patients must be transferred either to Queen's Park or the Royal Infirmary, neither of which hospitals possess a specific puerperal fever unit.

Although such transference is necessary, the journey in the ambulance, transfer from ambulance to bed and vice-versa, the fear that her condition has deteriorated, together with the change of environment, all aggravate the mental anxiety and physical distress of the patient.

In addition to the patient, regard should be had to the disorganisation of routine at the hospital to which she has been transferred. For instance, special nursing staff must be allotted to the case, isolation arrangements have to be contrived and closely supervised, possibly at a time when both staff is short and the hospital uncomfortably full. In this connection I would express my thanks to the authorities of the local hospitals for their willing co-operation and assistance in dealing, often at great inconvenience to themselves, with this class of case.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee appreciate the present unavoidable deficiencies of their puerperal fever arrangements, and are aware that a more comprehensive and co-ordinated system is desirable.

To secure that co-ordination it is suggested that special accommodation for the puerperally infected be provided at the Corporation Hospital, so designed as to be capable of dealing with both surgical and non-surgical types of infection and equipped with a small theatre etc.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Fourteen deaths attributable to or associated with pregnancy were registered in the Borough during the year.

Eight of the deaths (one of which could not be attributed to pregnancy) were of Blackburn residents. The total number (7) of maternal deaths is equivalent to a maternal mortality rate for the Borough of 4·71.

Appended are the causes to which death was ascribed, together with comments on the circumstances leading to death. An effort has been made to classify these deaths with reference to preventability, as under :—

Group A.—Probably Preventable ;

1. Certified cause of death “ Myocardial degeneration.”

This patient, after six weeks hospital in-patient treatment for albuminuria, was self-discharged from hospital. Received no attention until six weeks later when, on attending the Ante-Natal Clinic, she was promptly referred to Hospital, where death took place 14 weeks later.

This death might have been prevented had the patient made fuller use of the available services.

2. Certified cause of death “ Myocardial degeneration due to hyperemesis gravidarum.”

Two visits to Ante-Natal Clinic (under assumed name), on each of which hospital treatment was urged for severe anaemia and debility. Hospital treatment and free milk provision declined, and no history of hyperemesis obtained. Four days after second visit to Clinic admitted to Hospital, and there gave a week's history of hyperemesis ; in spite of appropriate treatment, patient died fourteen days later, following forceps delivery of still-born premature foetus.

Co-operation of this patient would probably have prevented death.

Group B.—Possibly Preventable ;

1. Certified cause of death “ Hæmorrhage, abortion.”

Received no attention until severe hæmorrhage and abortion at sixth month rendered assistance imperative. Admitted to Hospital in a moribund condition two days later, and died on day of admission.

This death might possibly have been prevented by adequate ante-natal care and/or immediate admission to Hospital following hæmorrhage.

2. Certified cause of death : (a) Toxic endocarditis ; (b) Puerperal septicæmia."

Eleven days before delivery, private practitioner advised hospital treatment for albuminuria. This was declined by patient. Normally delivered, with due aseptic precautions, of still-born foetus. Septicæmia developed seven days after delivery ; prompt admission to Hospital ; death 17 days later.

Although doubtful whether hospital treatment for albuminuria could have averted fatal issue, such treatment, by improving the general condition of the patient, would have increased her resistance.

3. Certified cause of death : " 1. Uterine infection due to premature rupture of membranes. 2. Obstetric shock due to embryotomy for mal-position. 3. Hyperthyroidism."

Received ante-natal care. At sixth month developed influenza ; appropriate treatment given ; allowed up fourteen days later and had slight hæmorrhago, which ceased on return to bed. Three weeks later some loss of amniotic fluid ; foetus then reported alive. One week later pyrexia and labour pains ; immediately admitted to hospital, where examination showed shoulder presentation, foul discharge and high pyrexia.

Version attempted unsuccessfully under general anaesthetic. Sedative administered. Embryotomy performed fifteen hours later ; macerated foetus and black placenta removed.

Fatal issue forty-eight hours later.

This death might have been prevented had the abnormal presentation and the foetal death been ascertained during the ante-natal period.

Group C.—Apparently Unpreventable ;

1. Certified cause of death : " Septicæmia, puerperal infection."

Patient received every attention throughout pregnancy, but died one month after delivery.

2. Certified cause of death : " Pulmonary embolism."

This patient received every attention throughout pregnancy and at the time of delivery.

Developed pulmonary embolism about one hour after delivery of full-time still-born child.

This death could not have been averted.

3. Certified cause of death: (a) Streptococcal Meningitis; (b) Chronic otitis media."

At the eighth month radical mastoidectomy. Three days later delivered of eight months child; on this date meningeal symptoms developed; death four days later.

Although this death was associated with pregnancy, it cannot be attributed to maternal processes.

Although the Corporation provides a comprehensive maternity service, their scheme cannot be considered complete until an obstetric consultant is available. This deficiency has been considered by you on various occasions and you have been aware for some time of the difficulties in the way of filling this gap. As a result of discussions with representatives of adjacent Authorities, and of the Royal Infirmary certain of these difficulties have now been surmounted and, following further negotiations, it is hoped that you will shortly be in a position to make this essential provision.

The duties attached to the proposed post will be of a consultant nature in the areas served. The person appointed will be available to assist and advise general practitioners in cases of difficulty; he will act in an advisory capacity to the participating local authorities on specialist matters affecting their maternity services, and will conduct consultant ante-natal and post-natal clinics on their behalf.

If the appointment is to prove a success it is essential that the qualifications and experience of the person appointed should ensure the full confidence of the local general practitioners, many of whom are highly skilled in the practice of obstetrics. It follows, therefore, that the post can be filled only by one of proved experience, and who, since qualification, has made a special study of midwifery.

TABLE 75.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS REGISTERED.

YEAR	SEPSIS	OTHER CAUSES	TOTAL	YEAR	SEPSIS	OTHER CAUSES	TOTAL
1891	1.71	2.70	4.41	1913	1.02	4.46	5.48
1892	2.31	4.64	6.95	1914	2.14	4.28	6.42
1893	0.51	4.38	4.89	1915	1.22	2.03	3.25
1894	0.55	5.24	5.79	1916	1.93	1.93	3.86
1895	1.79	5.89	7.68	1917	0.61	5.53	6.14
1896	1.40	7.03	8.43	1918	1.29	5.80	7.09
1897	1.92	2.75	4.67	1919	2.72	3.28	6.00
1898	0.54	3.00	3.54	1920	1.06	4.59	5.65
1899	2.19	3.29	5.48	1921	2.37	1.97	4.34
1900	2.90	1.16	4.06	1922	0.45	6.43	6.88
1901	2.65	3.54	6.19	1923	2.39	4.29	6.68
1902	3.27	4.73	8.00	1924	1.51	3.53	5.04
1903	1.50	6.05	7.55	1925	2.10	3.68	5.78
1904	0.96	4.19	5.15	1926	4.01	4.01	8.02
1905	3.13	6.57	9.60	1927	1.76	5.87	7.63
1906	1.46	3.80	5.26	1928	0.58	3.46	4.04
1907	3.58	5.07	8.65	1929	1.93	7.72	9.65
1908	0.58	4.09	4.67	1930	0.00	4.38	4.38
1909	2.23	4.14	6.37	1931	0.64	3.24	3.88
1910	2.71	4.41	7.12	1932	0.64	5.18	5.83
1911	1.75	5.60	7.35	1933	0.00	4.11	4.11
1912	1.09	3.28	4.37	1934	1.98	4.63	5.95
				1935	1.34	3.37	4.71
Average	1891—	1900	..	..	1.58	4.00	5.59
	1901—	1910	..	..	2.20	4.65	6.85
	1911—	1920	..	..	1.48	4.07	5.56
	1921—	1930	..	..	1.71	4.53	6.24

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The following Table illustrates the source of notifications during the year :—

	<i>Live Births</i>				<i>Still Births</i>				<i>Total</i>
Doctors	18	...	3	...	21	
Midwives	1226	...	60	...	1286	
Parents and others	251	...	18	...	269	
				—		—		—	
TOTALS	1495	...	81	...	1576	
				—		—		—	

STILL BIRTHS.

The number of still-births registered during the year was 81. Seventeen of these were out-of-the-Borough cases. The number of still-births allocated to the Borough during the year was 64. The Borough cases were investigated with a view to ascertainment of cause. The appended Table gives particulars with reference to possible and probable causes :—

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>No. of Still-births.</i>							
(1) Complications of labour	13
(2) Ante-Natal Causes (including Toxæmia and Syphilis)	27
(3) Fœtal States (excluding Syphilis)	16
(5) Unknown	8
								—
								64
								—

NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

During the year 55 infants died within two months of birth ; 22 of the deaths were ascribed to foetal states, 18 to prematurity, and 15 to post-natal causes. The number of neo-natal deaths (*i.e.*, within the first four weeks of life) was 46.

PREMATURE BIRTHS.

All premature births are followed up, and of 48 premature infants born during 1935, 31 or 64% were alive at the end of the year.

Causes of prematurity :

Albuminuria...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Multiple pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	6
Shock	...	...	...	...	...	2
Not known	...	...	...	...	...	28
Other Maternal conditions	..	...	...	...	...	8

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year there were 90 deaths of infants, compared with 82 in 1934. This figure corresponds to an infantile mortality rate of 63·4 per 1,000 live births registered, compared with 56·9 in 1934, and 71·3 in 1933.

Of the deaths registered, 84 were of legitimate, and six of illegitimate children. The rate of infantile mortality amongst legitimate infants was 61·6 per 1,000 legitimate births registered, and amongst illegitimate children, 107·1 per 1,000 illegitimate births registered.

Of the deaths certified 46, or 51·1%, occurred within the first month of life.

The more important causes of death were as follows :—

<i>Cause.</i>							<i>Number of Deaths.</i>
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Congenital defect...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Debility, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

St. Mary's Ward shows the highest rate of infantile mortality (136), followed by St. Peter's (129), and St. Silas's (104). Trinity exhibited the lowest rate (19).

Taking the Infantile Mortality over a period of ten years, St. Silas's shows by far the best figures, St. Andrew's comes next, followed by St. Michael's. The worst wards during the same period were St. Mary's, St. Peter's and Trinity.

TABLE 76.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN WARDS AND COMPARISON WITH
DENSITY OF POPULATION.

WARD	Estimated Population mid- dle of 1935	Persons per Acre	Rooms per person	Births	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality	Deaths	Death Rate	Natural Increase or Decrease of Popul'n 1934-35	Census Popula- tion 1931
St. Stephen's ..	12730	11.2	1.19	195	15.3	51	174	13.6	+21	13215
Trinity	7730	53.4	1.09	106	13.7	19	106	13.7	—	8022
St. Michael's .	8274	13.7	1.24	102	12.3	39	108	13.0	— 6	8580
St. John's ..	6276	64.5	1.22	73	11.6	55	91	14.5	—18	6520
St. Silas's ..	8770	9.2	1.55	77	8.7	104	127	14.4	— 50	9108
St. Paul's .. .	8605	72.5	1.20	81	9.4	37	138	16.0	—57	8929
St. Peter's ..	5981	46.7	1.01	62	10.3	129	97	16.2	—35	6213
St. Mary's ..	4965	29.5	0.94	81	16.3	136	88	17.7	— 7	5147
St. Matthew's .	8239	81.0	1.11	85	10.3	58	128	15.5	—43	8561
St. Thomas' ..	10839	6.4	1.06	116	10.7	69	155	14.3	—29	11255
Park	8723	13.9	1.09	136	15.6	58	125	14.3	+11	9052
St. Luke's ..	7068	43.6	1.08	100	14.1	60	109	15.4	— 9	7333
St. Mark's ..	9610	24.7	1.25	101	10.5	29	146	15.0	—44	9979
St. Andrew's .	10390	9.4	1.09	104	10.0	96	134	12.9	—30	10783
	118200	16.0	1.17	1419	12.0	63	1725	14.5	—306	122697

COMPARISON OF BLACKBURN INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE WITH THAT OF
ENGLAND AND WALES FROM 1926—1935.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Blackburn.....	89	77	80	80	83	61	66	71	57	63
England and Wales..	70	69	65	74	60	66	65	64	59	57

TABLE 77.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN WARDS FROM 1926 TO 1935.

WARD.	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Average for 10 y'rs
St. Stephen's	130	45	47	62	36	62	93	67	57	51	65
Trinity	62	153	118	96	80	76	84	56	26	19	77
St. Michael's	78	46	65	108	95	34	54	38	62	39	61
St. John's	66	52	108	99	109	81	43	22	93	55	72
St. Silas's	67	41	53	63	59	40	38	41	16	104	52
St. Paul's	83	59	73	110	56	74	69	45	43	37	64
St. Peter's	104	119	127	116	103	100	122	134	45	129	109
St. Mary's... ..	158	97	77	126	205	65	108	90	103	136	116
St. Matthew's	106	41	105	39	68	72	63	63	141	58	75
St. Thomas's	53	76	77	103	128	60	18	104	48	69	73
Park	75	80	81	58	50	38	45	97	44	58	62
St. Luke's... ..	92	147	111	44	60	56	37	82	78	60	76
St. Mark's... ..	99	61	51	71	96	31	104	83	20	29	64
St. Andrew's	75	68	60	56	71	61	21	62	47	96	61
Borough	89	77	80	80	83	61	66	71	56	63	72

TABLE 78.—DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DAYS, WEEKS AND MONTHS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	CAUSES OF DEATH.													CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.												CAUSES OF DEATH.											
------------------	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 79.

DEATH RATES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS.												
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Small-pox	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chicken-pox	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Measles	0.9	0.5	4.2	0.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.7
Scarlet Fever	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Whooping-cough	2.3	2.0	2.1	3.4	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	5.2	3.8	1.3	0.6	2.1
Diphtheria and Croup	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Erysipelas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Tuberculous Meningitis	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.3	1.4
Abdominal Tuberculosis	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Tuberculous Diseases... ..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)... ..	0.9	1.0	2.1	2.2	0.5	1.7	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
Convulsions	4.3	5.0	5.2	2.2	2.9	2.8	4.5	5.0	1.9	0.6	2.7	0.6	0.7
Laryngitis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bronchitis	7.1	7.0	12.0	8.6	6.4	10.3	8.3	3.7	3.2	4.5	2.7	2.0	4.2
Pneumonia (<i>all forms</i>)	12.4	12.6	13.1	13.2	11.7	9.8	15.4	12.5	13.6	7.1	10.9	2.7	11.2
Diarrhœa	4.3	5.5	4.7	4.0	7.0	1.7	2.5	3.7	5.2	1.2	1.3	4.8	0.7
Enteritis	4.8	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	4.1	0.0	2.1
Gastritis	0.9	3.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
Syphilis	2.8	2.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Rickets	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Suffocation, overlying	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.7
Injury at Birth	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atelectasis	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.3	2.0	2.1
Congenital Malformations	10.5	3.5	5.7	5.7	3.5	0.5	2.5	10.6	5.2	9.7	11.6	12.5	18.3
Premature Birth	25.3	15.6	20.5	23.5	14.7	16.1	20.6	22.5	13.6	22.6	15.1	17.3	12.6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	10.9	10.6	8.6	14.3	17.0	21.9	13.5	11.2	3.2	7.7	6.9	6.9	3.5
Other causes	9.5	14.1	13.6	6.3	4.7	8.6	6.4	4.3	4.5	5.1	5.4	2.0	1.4

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Two cases were notified during the year, both of which were Borough cases.

TABLE 80.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Cases Treated.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
Notified	At Home.	In Hospital				
2	1	1	1	—	—	1

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

There are six Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough, situated at Bent Street, Nova Scotia, Kendal Street, Griffin Parochial Hall, Cornelian Street and Hozier Street. Two sessions are held each week at Hozier Street and Kendal Street.

In the following Table it will be noted that the attendances numbered 38,897, compared with 36,974 in 1934.

TABLE 81.

	Bent Street.	Hozier Street (2 sessions weekly).	Bolton Road	Kendal Street (2 sessions weekly).	Griffin.	Cornelian Street	Total, 1935.	Total, 1934.	Total, 1933.
Infants :—									
New cases under 1 year	102	214	174	238	163	94	985	..	..
No. of re-attendances..	1875	3862	2538	3679	2331	1762	16047	..	..
New cases over 1 year..	39	53	31	54	19	16	212	..	..
No. of re-attendances..	3061	5480	3276	4197	2728	1872	20614	..	..
Attendances of Infants	5077	9609	6019	8168	5241	3744	37858	..	..
Consultations with Dr.	486	1290	903	1362	723	337	5101	..	..
Expectant Mothers—									
No. of new cases ..	29	39	42	26	27	12	175	..	..
No. of re-attendances	167	201	141	202	105	48	864	..	..
Total Attendances of Expectant Mothers..	196	240	183	228	132	60	1039	..	..
Total Attendances.. ..	5273	9849	6202	8396	5373	3804	38897	..	..
Average Attendance per session									
1935	114	101	122	88	107	81	*810	..	..
1934 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..
1933 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	772

* Total average attendance *each week* at all the Centres.

A doctor attends at each session, together with two Health Visitors, and assistance is given by three or four voluntary workers. To these ladies I wish to express my thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which they have performed their self-imposed duties.

Of the 1,419 live births notified during the year, 985, or 69·4%, attended the Infant Consultation Centres, an increase of 1·8% over the figure for 1934.

The percentages seen by a Doctor at each session per Clinic are as under :—

Bent Street	..	..	..	..	..	9.0
Hezier Street	..	..	..	..	..	13.4
Nova Scotia	..	..	..	..	..	15.0
Kendal Street	..	..	..	..	..	16.6
Griffin	..	..	..	..	..	14.0
Cornolian Street	..	..	..	..	..	9.0

The talks by Health Visitors at the Clinics have been continued. The syllabus is as under :—

I. Expectant Motherhood. II Care of the New-Born Infant. III The Diet of a Nursing Mother. IV Breast Feeding. V Artificial Feeding. VI Weaning. VII The Hygiene of Infaney. VIII Baby Clothes. IX The Development of the Child. X Feeding from 1-5 Years. XI Rickets. XII Common Ailments of Infaney.

The appended Table shows the deaths of babies who attended the Clinics during their first year, as compared with the deaths of those who never attended the Clinics.

TABLE 82.

Area		Deaths	Attend'd a Clinic		Attendance at Birth			Full Time Baby		Births during same period.	Deaths in Institutions				
			Yes	No	Doctor	Mid-wife	Doctor & Mid-wife	Yes	No		Queens Park	Royal Infirmary	Springfield	Reg. Mat.	Home
District	I.	16	5	11	..	7	9	8	8	246	7	3	1	..	
	II	14	5	9	..	10	4	10	4	242	4	1	..	..
	III.	21	6	15	4	9	8	15	6	217	6	3	..	..
	IV.	8	2	6	1	3	4	6	2	148	4	1	..	..
	V.	14	..	14	4	6	4	4	10	168	4	..	3	..	
	VI.	8	2	6	..	5	3	7	1	201	6	..	..	..
	VII.	9	3	6	..	5	4	7	2	197	3	1	..	..
		90	23	67	9	45	36	57	32	1419	34	9	4	..	

DENTAL TREATMENT OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CASES.

Mr. H. Yates, the Senior Dental Surgeon, carried out the following work in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare Cases :—

	1935	1934
Number of Sessions held	76	68
Number of Patients : Mothers	185	151
Children	62	79
Permanent Teeth Extracted	206	234
Permanent Teeth Filled	56	49
Temporary Teeth Extracted	67	104
Temporary Teeth Filled	18	21
Other Operations	41	44

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The arrangements in force for the care of deformity or crippling defect are as outlined in the Health Report for the year 1932.

TABLE 83.
THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.
HOME VISITING.

	<i>District</i> I.	<i>District</i> II.	<i>District</i> III.	<i>District</i> IV.	<i>District</i> V.	<i>District</i> VI.	<i>District</i> VII.	<i>Totals</i>
Visits to Expectant Mothers—								
First Visits	42	37	37	21	14	65	83	299
Re-visits.. ..	117	10	9	64	15	44	96	355
Ineffective Visits ..	17	10	4	1	3	1	11	47
Infants under 1 year—								
First Visits	239	210	239	160	146	166	209	1369
Re-visits.. ..	666	710	633	594	611	791	622	4627
Ineffective Visits ..	72	116	192	116	53	22	130	701
Infants aged 1 year—								
Re-visits.. ..	641	559	572	678	511	727	494	4182
Special Visits.. ..	11	1	1	1	...	4	8	26
Ineffective Visits ..	72	69	99	23	47	8	100	418
Children 2—5 years ..	927	1225	1042	590	1160	1490	1079	7513
Ineffective	140	151	190	5	110	57	231	884
Ophthalmia Neonatorum—								
First Visits .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Re-visits.. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa—								
First Visits	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4
Re-visits.. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stillbirths	8	8	13	10	1	17	5	62
Doctors' Accounts ..	12	25	36	9	10	27	11	130
Milk (Mothers and Children Order)—								
Visits .. ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Minor Infectious Diseases... ..	269	310	186	113	133	203	178	1392
Midwives—								
Routine	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Special	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ineffective	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Puerperal Fever Visits	1	4	8	4	1	3	1	22
Houses where deaths of infants occurred	11	16	7	4	...	...	8	46
Miscellaneous Visits..	65	76	56	23	27	99	27	373
TOTALS .. 1935 ..	3479	3538	3326	2416	2842	3725	3295	22621
1934 ..	2567	3657	3595	2281	3008	3584	3239	21931

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors is slightly higher than in 1934.

TABLE 84.

CLINIC SESSIONS ATTENDED

	<i>District</i> I.	<i>District</i> II.	<i>District</i> III.	<i>District</i> IV.	<i>District</i> V.	<i>District</i> VI.	<i>District</i> VII.	<i>Totals.</i>
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics ..	89	106	91	98	137	107	116	774
Ante-Natal Clinics ..	18	16	13	95	20	14	19	195
Special V.D. Clinics ..	...	...	...	71	...	...	3	74
Other Clinics	31	33	37	43	29	25	30	228
TOTALS ..	138	155	141	307	186	146	198	1271
Total Houses visited ..	2928	3189	2990	1931	2594	3534	2904	20070
Total Persons visited ..	3299	3541	3364	2387	2829	3721	3293	22434

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918.

The following Table gives the number of families to whom assistance was rendered during 1935 :—

TABLE 85.

Price.	No. on Jan. 1st, 1935.	New Cases during Year.	Cases Discontinued.	No. on Dec. 31st, 1935.
Free	262	268	294	236
Quarter Price ..	31	118	100	49
Half-Price	26	56	64	18
TOTAL	319	442	458	303

For former years the corresponding figures (totals) are :—

1926	*117	316	238	†195
1927	*195	367	323	†239
1928	*239	363	482	†120
1929	*120	264	271	†113
1930	*113	322	265	†170
1931	*170	401	282	†289
1932	*289	521	439	†371
1933	*371	524	568	†327
1934	*327	435	443	†319

* Beginning of Year. † End of Year.

During the year 25,778 pounds of dried milk have been supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and young children at a cost to the Local Authority of £1,605/7/4½. In 1934, 25,233 pounds were supplied at a cost of £1,558 12 1½. The nett cost in 1935, therefore, increased by £46 15 3.

In addition 1477 dinners were provided free, or at less than cost price for expectant or nursing mothers.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

No special provision is made by the Corporation for the care of illegitimate children or unmarried mothers ; this work is undertaken at Viewfield Hostel by the Manchester Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work. The Health Department maintains a close co-operation with the authorities of the Hostel, and takes an active interest in the important work carried out there.

I am indebted to Miss Duckworth for the appended particulars respecting Viewfield :—

	<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Babies.</i>
Number of Beds	12	12
Number of Cases Admitted, 1935.. . . .	5	5
Number in Hostel, Jan. 1st, 1936.. . . .	8	7
Number returned to relatives and friends . .	2	2
Number of Mothers sent to situations . .	3	—

At the end of the year there were two babies under one year. Both of these were on four-hourly bottle feeds.

The Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare visits Viewfield at regular intervals for the purpose of inspection and consultation with the Viewfield staff.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS & CHILDREN.

Maternity beds are provided at Springfield and Queen's Park Hospital.

Special accommodation is available for infants and children at both the Royal Infirmary and Queen's Park Hospital.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

On receipt of application for registration under the above Act, the premises are visited by either the Medical Officer of Health or by the lady Assistant Medical Officer of Health. This visit is the occasion of a survey of the available accommodation, and advice is given as to structural or other alterations required. The number of beds to be used for the reception of cases is also decided upon. Following registration, the Homes are visited quarterly by Dr. Baird, and at more frequent intervals by the Senior Health Visitor. All have been found satisfactory.

(a) *Maternity Homes* :—

At the beginning of the year there were five private maternity homes in Blackburn. During the year no new homes were registered. At the end of the year five labour beds and 11 lying-in beds were available in private maternity homes.

(b) *Nursing Homes* :—

At the end of the year there were four registered Nursing Homes in Blackburn, providing a total of 26 beds. During the year one new home was registered.

THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

					1934		1935
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	11	...	12
Infectious Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	...	...	...	...	6	...	21
Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
Digestive System Diseases	...	...	...	...	4	...	3
All other causes	...	...	...	...	8	...	9
					—		—
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	30	...	45
					—		—

There are now 18 Nursery Classes in Blackburn, with approximate accommodation for 600 children under the age of five years. The work carried out at these classes has been fully described in the School Medical Report.

Many of the children in attendance at these Schools have been under supervision at the Child Welfare Centres. In order to secure continuity of observation the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, who is also Assistant School Medical Officer, undertakes the School Medical Inspection of Nursery Class children.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION

The appended Table gives particulars of infants nursed out for reward within the Borough :—

(a)	Number of Nursed Out Children, December, 1934	...	...	...	14
(b)	Number of New Cases during 1935	...	...	...	9
(c)	Number who left the Borough during 1935	..	...	...	4
(d)	Transferred to Child's Mother	...	...	...	1
(e)	Transferred to London (National Adoption)	...	...	...	3
(f)	Transferred to Other Districts (in Borough)	...	...	...	2
(g)	Number at present in the Borough	...	..	...	13
(h)	Number found to be :—				
	(a) Satisfactory	...	.	...	13
	(b) Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	0

Inspection duties were undertaken by the Health Visiting Staff, who visit each case at least once in every six weeks. All the children have been found to be well cared for.

TABLE 86.

FEEDING OF INFANTS UP TO SIX MONTHS OF AGE—PERIOD FROM JULY 1ST, 1934, TO JUNE 30TH, 1935.

Condition at end of 6 months	Percentage of 1375 children investigated	Breast entirely.	BREAST FEEDING ALONE UP TO END OF						BREAST FEEDING JOINTLY WITH ARTIFICIAL UP TO END OF						Artificial fed entirely.	Not Fed.
			3 weeks	1st m'nth	2nd m'nth	3rd m'nth	4th m'nth	5th m'nth	1st m'nth	2nd m'nth	3rd m'nth	4th m'nth	5th m'nth	6th m'nth		
Satisfactory ...	84.8	45.11	3.97	7.62	8.063	8.23	4.45	3.34	1.71	1.28	1.11	0.34	0.34	0.85	13.55	...
Fairly Satisfactory.	7.34	20.79	10.91	5.94	9.9	8.91	3.96	9.9	3.9	0.99	1.97	1.97	...	...	20.79	...
Unsatisfactory ...	3.2	27.27	13.63	13.63	...	2.27	6.81	4.54	...	...	2.27	...	...	...	29.54	...
Dead ...	5.54	14.8	17.56	4.05	2.7	6.75	...	6.75	4.05	1.35	...	...	...	...	6.75	35.13

PART VIII.



Miscellaneous.

TABLE 87.
ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Diagnosis	No. of Cases Treated			No. of Cases Discharged			No. of cases att'd'ing at end of year		Total number of all exposures given to cases attending	
	Total	Male	Female	Cured	Improved	No Change	M.	F.	Carbon Arc	Merc. Vap.
Debility	246	67	179	76	89	8	14	39	4806	1195
Rickets	55	30	25	6	18	5	12	12	1549	145
Anæmia	63	26	37	22	13	8	5	8	2164	483
Lung Conditions (Non-Tubercular)	25	15	10	3	8	5	4	5	547	46
Tubercular Conditions ...	19	12	7	..	3	1	5	3	22	1877
Cervical Adenitis	10	6	4	1	..	2	4	2	59	128
Malnutrition.....	112	45	67	7	29	8	32	36	1585	116
Other Conditions	76	26	50	14	16	15	12	15	1377	1269
TOTAL	606	227	379	129	176	52	88	120	12109	5259
CLINICS :—										
Total Health Dept. Clinic	434	153	281	38	168	51	76	101	3981	2023
Total Corporation Hospital Clinic	172	74	98	91	8	1	12	19	8128	3236
GRAND TOTAL ...	606	227	379	129	176	52	88	120	12109	5259
SECTIONS :—										
Tuberculosis	19	12	7	..	3	..	5	3	22	1876
Maternity & Child Welfare	313	83	230	14	132	14	48	88	4128	1120
School Medical.....	251	119	132	105	39	37	28	26	7497	2184
Other.....	23	13	10	10	2	1	7	3	462	79
GRAND TOTAL ...	606	227	379	129	176	52	88	120	12109	5259

Table 87 is a composite Table which contains particulars of cases treated at both the Health Department and Hospital Clinics.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Facilities are available for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens at the Corporation Hospital, at the Royal Infirmary, and at the Public Health Laboratories at Manchester and Liverpool.

The appended Table gives particulars of examinations carried out during 1935.

For particulars of work carried out at the Corporation Hospital Laboratory see Table 59.

TABLE 88.

Blackburn & East Lancashire Royal Infirmary :—

Specimens examined for Spirochaetes	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ Gonococci	...	...	...	...	...	2201

Manchester University :—

Specimens examined for Spirochaetes	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ Gonococci	...	...	...	...	...	46
„ „ Wasserman Test	...	...	...	...	...	1153
Widal Tests for Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	15
Faeces for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Specimens	...	...	...	...	...	3

Liverpool University :—

Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	...	...	122
Faeces for Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	1
Samples of Water	...	...	...	...	...	2

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

No alterations or developments have taken place during the year.

The work of both Public Assistance and Health Committees is closely co-ordinated.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Local Authority does not provide institutional accommodation for mental defectives, nor has there been any change in the arrangements as described in the Report for 1933.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Domiciliary nursing of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Influenzal Pneumonia, and Tuberculosis is undertaken by the District Nursing Association.

The Corporation pay the Association an annual retaining fee of £35 for these services, with an additional payment of 8d. per visit.

The appended Table gives particulars of the work carried out by the District Nursing Association in this respect during 1935 :—

TABLE 89.

HOME NURSING BY DISTRICT NURSES.

Disease	On books Jan. 1st 1935	New Cases	Cured	Died	Hospital	Remain- ing end of 1935	Visits
Tuberculosis	4	14	3	9	6	..	1009
Pneumonia	4	91	60	23	8	4	1599
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ..	—	5	4	..	1	..	186
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	29
TOTAL	8	111	68	32	15	4	2823

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the year lectures (in addition to those given to school-children and their parents and those given by the Health Visitors on Mothercraft) were given by members of your staff to various religious and social organisations in the Borough.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Beds are provided at the Corporation Hospital for the reception of selected cases of ophthalmia neonatorum ; the District Nursing Association, under agreement with the Corporation, undertakes the domiciliary nursing of ophthalmia neonatorum, and during the year nursed one case, to which 29 visits were paid.

A special school, at Roe Lee, for the care of children suffering from severe visual defect provides accommodation for 20 children.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

THE BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920, SEC. 2, SUB-SECTION 1.

The Local Authority has made provision for the welfare of the blind through the Blackburn Workshops for the Blind and the Blackburn and Darwen Home Visiting Society. The Workshops are now administered by the Corporation.

In 1935 the Blind Persons Scheme cost the Corporation £4,795 allotted as under :—

Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	...	£1,766.
Visiting Society	...	...	...	...	£434.
Other Blind Agencies	...	...	...	...	£254.
Grants to unemployable necessitous persons	...				£2,263.
Professional Charges	...	...	...	...	£71.
Sundry expenses	...	...	...	...	£7.

In addition to the above grants the Workshops received £720 and the Visiting Society £180 from the Joint Finance Committee for the Blind. This Committee is composed of representatives from the Local Authorities whose districts are served by the Workshops and Visiting Society. Its function is to organise and co-ordinate the raising of voluntary funds for the Blind.

The Blind Register contains particulars of 276 blind persons resident in Blackburn.

TABLE 90

METEOROLOGY, 1935.

Corporation Hospital Station, Height 560 feet.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.
Amount of Bright Sunshine..	28 15	23 50	69 35	141 10	242 5	169 35	170 5	201 10	105 25	52 10	34 55	15 45	1254-0
Average per day	0 55	0 51	2 15	4 14	7 48	5 39	5 29	6 29	3 31	1 41	1 9	0 30	..
Maximum amount in one day.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	..
Total Rainfall (in inches)....	6 20	7 20	8 50	12 45	13 50	13 45	14 20	13 10	9 30	8 30	4 15	4 30	..
No. of days on which rain fell.	2 87	5 58	1-27	3-52	1-70	3 02	2-34	1-69	6-59	10-07	4-36	3-96	46-97
Av. Temp. at 9 a.m. (Fahr.)..	19	22	15	19	7	25	13	13	22	25	26	17	223
Temp. of earth at depth of 1ft.	38-2	39-6	40-0	41-8	44-0	55-3	57-4	55-7	51-6	45-6	43-1	35-7	—
Temp. of earth at depth of 4ft.	40-4	40-5	40-6	44-2	49-1	54-9	59-5	59-0	54-7	48-7	45-1	38-1	—
Highest Temp. in Shade	44-2	42-2	42-3	43-8	46-0	50-6	55-0	56-6	55-9	52-5	48-2	44-0	—
Lowest Temp. in Shade	50-0	52-0	54-0	59-0	69-0	83-5	78-0	77-0	69-0	60-0	61-0	51-5	—
Av. Temp. Sun (black bulb)...	27-0	25-0	29-0	32-0	30-0	40-0	44-0	43-0	40-0	31-0	29-0	18-0	—
Lowest Temp. on Grass	35-0	36-4	39-4	58-0	91-7	102-0	100-0	87-3	44-7	38-7	106-0	34-0	—
Highest cor. reading of barom.	23-0	19-0	27-0	28-8	24-0	35-0	38-0	38-0	35-0	27-0	25-0	17-0	—
Lowest cor. reading of barom.	30-685	30-327	30-637	30-267	30-380	30-325	30-214	30-243	30-139	30-135	30-090	30-494	—
Mean reading of barometer... (uncorrected)	29-238	28-650	29-264	29-050	29-759	29-324	29-407	29-051	29-172	28-515	29-126	28-820	—
	29-632	29-635	29-524	29-133	29-543	29-266	29-510	29-379	29-173	29-122	29-089	29-022	—

APPENDIX.

JEFFREY RAMSAY, M.D., M.R.C.P.,

SENIOR HONORARY PHYSICIAN,

BLACKBURN & EAST LANCASHIRE ROYAL INFIRMARY,

AND

V. T. THIERENS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

IN the Annual Report for 1934 reference was made to an investigation which it was proposed should be carried out regarding certain bacteriological and bio-chemical aspects of the blood during pregnancy.

Prior to outlining the nature of the investigations, we would like to express our deep indebtedness to Sir John Orr, Director of the Imperial Bureau of Animal Nutrition. The latter, at the outset of the research, loaned not only certain essential apparatus and reagents, but also seconded Dr. Auchinachie of his staff for a fortnight's duty at the Royal Infirmary Laboratory. The services of the latter were of the greatest value in simplifying and standardising an involved technique of blood analysis.

We must also express our appreciation of the assistance rendered by Dr. Colebrook, of Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, who has supplied cultures of the hæmolytic streptococcus for the purposes of the bacteriological side of the investigation.

We are equally indebted to Professor Dible, of Liverpool University, and to Professor Walter MacLeod, of Leeds, for the criticism and advice so helpfully and willingly proffered by them.

Briefly, the scope of the investigation falls under two headings, bacteriological and bio-chemical, and for these purposes the blood of pregnant women at the seventh month is examined. The seventh month has been chosen as a suitable time at which to take specimens, since, at this stage, the maternal metabolic processes should be adjusted to the demands of pregnancy.

The procedure adopted is that two specimens of blood are taken from volunteers attending the ante-natal clinic. One of these specimens is collected into a sterile Behring venule and is required for bacteriological test. The second sample is used for chemical analysis.

The bacteriological side of the investigation is designed to estimate the bactericidal power (in vitro) of the serum to the causal organism of puerperal septicaemia, namely, the hæmolytic streptococcus. The method of examination is based upon work already done by one of us (J. R., in association with Mr. C. M. Pearee, F.R.C.S.) "Tonsil Puncture: a new method of investigation" ("British Medical Journal, 1929"), in connection with hidden tonsillar infection.

A blood capable of dealing with the hæmolytic streptococcus in vitro should possess, in theory, the same power in vivo and its donor be consequently resistant to puerperal septicaemia of hæmolytic streptococcal origin. Similarly the converse should obtain. How far practice will sustain this thesis remains to be seen.

The second sample of blood is submitted to certain complicated chemical tests in order to determine the quantities of calcium, phosphorus and phosphatase which are present in it. It is important to know if these substances are present in adequate quantity in the blood during the later months of pregnancy.

Should it be found that the temperature in any case rises above normal after delivery, or should other complications arise at that time, data will be available as to the condition of the blood prior to delivery. From such data it will be possible to arrive at a conclusion as to what faults, if any, in the matter of balanced diet, were present in the patient.

Correlation of such findings may be of great benefit to pregnant women in the future.

Careful records are kept of each case investigated, enquiry being made into such circumstances as economic and housing conditions, family expenses and dietary, the latter with special reference to milk consumption and vitamin intake. The history of the pregnancy and lying-in is also ascertained, a special note being made on the record card of any deviation from normal as indicated by septic symptoms such as pyelitis, sapraemia, undue elevation of temperature, etc.

The results so far obtained have been of interest, although the series examined is not sufficiently large to justify, at the present, any deduction being drawn from the findings. The investigation will proceed until the numbers examined are of statistical value.

